



THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.



FIFTEENTH YEAR

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1917.

PRICE TWO CENTS

SUDDEN DEATH AT COUNTY HOME

Woman Left her Room for Few Minutes and on Return Found Friend Dead.

OTHER DEATHS IN COUNTY

One at Hampton, Second Twin Died at McSherrystown. Times of the Funeral. Those who Survive.

MISS LUCINDA STAIR

Stricken with apoplexy while alone in her room at the County Home, Miss Lucinda Stair died very suddenly Sunday evening about seven o'clock. She was 67 years of age.

Miss Stair had eaten a hearty supper and, afterward, went to the room which Mrs. Elizabeth Wolf and she occupied. They talked together for a while and there was no indication that Miss Stair was not well. Later the other woman went out of the room and, returning, found her friend lying there dead.

Miss Stair was formerly from Littlestown. She had been at the home for almost six years. She leaves two brothers, James Stair and Hamilton Stair, both of near Littlestown.

The body was taken to Littlestown to-day and the funeral will be held at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon with interment at St. John's church.

MRS. JOHN WOLF

Mrs. Emma L. Wolf, wife of John Wolf, died at her late home, near Hampton, Friday morning, from a complication of diseases, aged 68 years, 11 months, and 8 days.

She leaves her husband, one son and five daughters: Lavan Wolf, Mrs. Harvey Snyder, of York Springs; Mrs. Clyde Hale, of Lemoyne; Mrs. Ellsworth Border, near Round Hill; Misses Vinnie and Edith Wolf, at home.

The funeral was held this morning, short services at her home at 9 o'clock, further services at Hampton, where interment was made.

DR. B. F. SPANGLER

After a sickness covering a period of three weeks, Dr. Benjamin Franklin Spangler, one of York's physicians, died Saturday morning at 6:10 o'clock at his home. Death was caused by stomach trouble, and occurred at the age of 73 years. Dr. Spangler was one of the oldest medical practitioners in York, having for almost 50 years carried on his profession among the people of that city.

SUSAN L. ELINE

Susan Louise, infant twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Eline, McSherrystown, died Friday evening, aged 1 month and 22 days.

The child is survived by her parents. Her twin brother died about one month ago.

The funeral was held Saturday afternoon.

SEND SOLDIERS' BODY

The body of Sidney Delaune, who died at the camp hospital Friday, will be sent to his home at Patterson, Louisiana, for burial, leaving here this evening at 6:16. Present plans call for no military escort to the train, possibly by reason of his very recent transfer from the 4th Regiment to the Provisional Battalion.

REV. FR. McCANS

Rev. Fr. A. J. McCans, formerly of York, died in the Danville hospital Sunday night, following an operation.

FORM NEW BATTALION

Machine Gun Men in this Command at Camp.

A new battalion has been formed at camp and will be located between the 61st Infantry and the Round Top Railroad, along the Emmitsburg Road. It will be composed entirely of machine gun and trench mortar companies.

McCULLOUGH'S Store, Greenmount, will be closed October 10th and 11th, to take stock, after which C. W. Fair, who purchased the store and property, will have charge. All tickets must be in before above dates to be redeemed.—advertisement 1

REICHEL, the butcher, will pay 13 cents a pound for calves delivered at his place of business Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and fifty cents for delivering them. Call him on either phone.—advertisement 1

BUSY AGAIN

Dr. Kharas Would Start Bank in Fulton County.

Dr. Theodore Kharas, known in business promotion circles in this and adjacent counties, is now in view of another banking project, this in Huestown, Fulton county.

His solicitor, Howard M. Bingham, has given notice of a proposed application to the governor on January 2, next, for a charter for an intended corporation to be known as the Bank of Huestown. It is expected to fix the capital stock at \$25,000 divided into 500 shares of the par value of \$50 each. Joined with Dr. Kharas are: B. H. Shaw, H. C. McClain, E. H. Kirk, M. G. Lamberson, and Daniel Lander.

TEMPORARY BRIDGE

Detour on Lincoln Highway will no Longer be Necessary.

Clayton Cashman and a force of men began the erection of a temporary bridge on Saturday, across the Conewago creek at the edge of New Oxford for the county commissioners. The low bridge of two sixteen-foot spans, will have a plank bottom. The heavy timber of structure was secured from trees on the property of Charles Diehl. The bridge will be completed in about one week. Approaches to the bridge will be made by the State. The job is not under contract.

ASK GIFTS FOR LUTHERAN HOME

Will Pack Freight Cars with Good Things for Orphans at Loysville.

Lutheran churches throughout Adams County were notified Sunday that the annual collection of fruits, vegetables, and other things for the Tressler Orphans' Home at Loysville would be made October 9th and 10th. By special arrangement the home has freight cars started at a number of places on those two days and the collections are made all along the route. It has proved a valuable scheme and always meets with a very general response.

The home now has 250 boys and girls, and 35 people on their staff to care for and educate the children.

Among the needs of the home are 300 bushels of white potatoes, 100 bushels of sweet potatoes, 165 barrels of flour, large quantities of dried corn, bushels of soup beans, corn meal, and buckwheat flour, all cereals, syrups, jellies, canned vegetables, soap, and so on. As an example of the task involved in feeding the children it is stated that the home requires a barrel of flour a day and that it takes two bushels of sweet potatoes for a meal.

The call for assistance made through the various congregations Sunday told that the home could not use apples, cabbage, red beets, turnips, or pumpkins this year, for the reason that all their storage facilities are taxed. Many of the county orchard men donated apples in large quantities in other years and this source of generous effort is now barred.

BOXING MATCH

Sixtieth Infantry to Give Evening Exhibition on Nixon Field.

On Saturday night, at 8:00 o'clock, the Sixtieth Infantry will give a boxing show of twenty six rounds at Nixon Field. All participants are from the various regiments at this station. The proceeds will be given to the Army Relief Fund for the use of the officers' and enlisted men's widows.

Lieutenant Burend, the athletic officer, and Captain Coker, of the Sixtieth Infantry, are working hard to make this a big success. The Sixtieth Infantry military band will play from 7:15 p. m. until the closing of the show, and in all probability there will be more than one military band. Ladies will be admitted.

SPECIAL plush coats trimmed in Persian fabric bands at \$20.00, worth \$25.00. G. W. Weaver & Son.—advertisement 1

DANCE: Xavier Hall, Wednesday evening. Admission 25 cents.—advertisement 1

FOR RENT: large rooms, nicely furnished, well heated. Apply 26 Chambersburg street.—advertisement 1

M'ILHENNY-KING ANNUAL REUNION

Many Attend Gathering at Hunterstown. Should Follow Ancestors' Good Example.

ELECT FORMER OFFICERS

Have Luncheon and Enjoy Program of Informal Addresses. Report on Family History is Made.

The eighth annual reunion of the McIlhenny-King families was held at the old Presbyterian church, at Hunterstown, on Saturday. About seventy five, including a number from a distance, were present for the event.

Luncheon was served at noon and the meeting was of an informal nature. All of the speeches were impromptu. Among the speakers was Prof. Unger, of Westminster, who spoke more particularly to the younger people and urged upon them their duty to the country now in view of the records of their ancestors.

The officers were re-elected: W. A. McIlhenny, president; Miss Annie Major, secretary; and Hugh McIlhenny, treasurer. The manuscript for the McIlhenny portion of the historical book was presented by Dr. John A. Himes, who has had in charge the work of collecting and preparing the data for publication.

Included in those from out of town who attended Saturday's meeting were Prof. and Mrs. Unger and son, from Westminster; George A. Showers and Robert McIlhenny Showers, Westminster; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ferguson, of Allison Park; Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Menges and daughters, Janet and Frances, of York; Mrs. Russell Bayly, of Baltimore; Mrs. Thomas Craighhead, of Carlisle; Miss Mary E. McCullough, of Shippensburg; Harper Main and family, of Shippensburg; Mrs. Mary McIlhenny, of Steelton; Miss Susan McIlhenny, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Annie Smith, Harrisburg; Miss Jennie McIlhenny, Harrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Balchaser and daughter, of Harrisburg; George W. McIlhenny, of Harrisburg.

The program committee appointed for next year's reunion is Mrs. Charles Knox, of Gettysburg; Mrs. Frank Weaver, of Hunterstown; and Mrs. William Boyer, of Arendtsville.

THIEVES BUSY

Graceham and Thurmont Now Object of Attacks.

The night wandering gentry have been busy around Thurmont and Graceham, in the upper section of the county. Exactly how many persons were touched for some of their produce and belongings is not known, but it is stated that W. O. Wertenbaker lost a number of chickens, the top part of the windshield on Adam Zentz's automobile got away, grain was lost from Messrs. U. E. Smith and Charles Snurr, a blanket from Allen Saylor. It is also stated that entrance was gained to Nicodemus' warehouse but very little was found missing.

Charles Baxter, huckster, of Thurmont, went to the pump last Friday night to get a drink he heard a noise around his produce sheds. A few minutes later a shot from a gun Baxter possesses sent some fellow double quick over a wire fence and another shot hurried his steps through the corn, the distance between foot prints looking as though the fellow was making a long run, hop, step and jump.

Some time between 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon and Monday morning the door leading from the street to the G. A. R. Post Hall, Thurmont, was forced open. Major George T. Castle found a number of cigarettes on a table in the Hall. Nothing but a few papers on a desk had been disturbed. This hall is over Russell Baxter's grocery store and it might have been the object of those entering to obtain something from the store.

WANTED: lady clerk. Permanent position. Apply by letter only. Eckert's store.—advertisement 1

FOR SALE: 1915 Hudson 6-40. Rebuilt and repainted. S. G. Bigham, Biglerville.—advertisement 1

FOR SALE cheap: Buick roadster. Apply Walter Johns, Steinwehr avenue.—advertisement 1

TENNIS, baseball and sporting goods of all kinds. People's Drug Store.—advertisement 1

ELEVEN KILLED

Air Raids by German and British Planes Do Damage.

(By Cable)

London, Oct. 1.—A vigorous demand for more defenses against hostile air raids was voiced in all the morning newspapers of London to-day, following last night's raid, the fifth in a week. Eleven were killed and 82 injured Saturday night and there were probably some casualties last night though there was no official announcement early to-day. Newspaper editorials demand British air raids over German depots in order to stop the continued death and damage here.

Paris, Oct. 1.—French airmen successfully bombed the German city of Stuttgart in reprisal for raids over French cities, an official statement declared. The French flight took place on Saturday evening.

MURDERER DIES

Execution at State Death House Near Bellefonte.

State College, Oct. 1.—Nicolo Kotur, Dauphin county, was electrocuted at the Rockview penitentiary this morning for murdering a fellow-Slav at Steelton two years ago. Kotur was twice convicted. Last week the Pardon Board refused commutation.

Kotur's execution clears the calendar of such cases temporarily. Henry Ward Mottern, Jefferson, and Frank Borgio, Indiana, have applications for clemency under consideration by the Pardon Board. Martin Leschawsky, under sentence to hang in Carbon county, is in the same situation.

QUIET THE JINGOS

Japanese Mission Head Removes Source of One War Scare.

(By Telegraph)

Washington, Oct. 1.—Official Washington regards the statement of Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission, pledging an open-door policy toward China, as the most important declaration from any of the war missions which have visited this country. It removes one of the most sinister weapons of the jingos who have tried to magnify the menace of a war between Japan and the United States.

TURKS CAPTURED

British Surprise them and Complete Rout Ensues.

(By Cable)

London, Oct. 1.—The most telling blow delivered at Turkish morale since the fall of Bagdad was delivered yesterday when General Maude's command was completely surprised and thousands were taken when they tried to resist. Others retreated in disorder and almost a complete rout followed.

SELLING BONDS

Two Firms Take Eleven Million to Start Campaign.

(By Telegraph)

New York, Oct. 1.—Shortly after the banks opened to-day the subscription of the first \$11,000,000 of liberty bonds was announced. A million was taken by Bernhard, Scholle, and Company, and \$10,000,000 by Koehn, Loeb, and Company, half of which were for the Union Pacific, and half for the Southern Pacific.

AGAIN AFLOAT

Navy Department Reports Everything All Right with Ship.

(By Telegraph)

Washington, Oct. 1.—The United States battleship reported grounded on home shores last Friday is again afloat, according to an official statement made to-day.

ALL RE-ELECTED

Cumberland Valley Keeps Same Management in Force.

(By Telegraph)

Harrisburg, Oct. 1.—President M. C. Kennedy and all the directors of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company were re-elected at the annual meeting to-day.

JUST received some beautiful evening dresses in georgettes, crepe de chine, and taffetas. G. W. Weaver & Son.—advertisement 1

JUST received some new styles in middies—Wendel make. G. W. Weaver & Son.—advertisement 1

SQUADRON WILL KEEP ROAD OPEN

Machinery and Men will be Used here this Winter to Fight Snowdrifts.

PREPARING FOR TRAFFIC

New Highway Head Realizes Need for Everything being Wide Open to Handle Motor Trains.

The "flying squadrons" to be formed out of parties of laborers and machinery forces of the State Highway Department to handle work which must be completed before winter sets in will also "buck snowdrifts", according to Highway Commissioner O'Neil, who has been planning the forming of these special forces.

Owing to the heavy traffic from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan through Pennsylvania by motor vehicles because of the congestion of railroad business the commissioner is planning to keep roads as free from snow as possible. According to reports numerous trains of motorcars are to be sent east through Pennsylvania, especially on the big main highways and will form a new problem in winter care of state roads. Machinery is being listed so that it will be available to handle heavy snows on these main roads.

Under the plan the men best adapted for heavy work and who are skilled in repairs and in road-making will be placed in districts and subject to call. Many of these men are now engaged in other districts than their own helping reconstruct or repair certain stretches of road much used for through traffic due to the war orders and demands.

TO SING FOR SOLDIERS

Called Upon for Other Camps Beside Gettysburg.

The chorus of the York Young Men's Christian Association, Prof. Urban H. Hershey, director, which has been engaged in concert work for some time, recently giving concerts at the Gettysburg cantonment, will probably be called upon by the National War Council of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States, to furnish entertainment for Uncle Sam's soldiers at other encampments. The chorus has an enviable reputation for work performed in the past. Its appearance at other cantonments besides Gettysburg would no doubt meet with the approval of the soldiers who would be fortunate to hear the work of these men.

Secretary Bailey, of the association, received a communication from John R. Higgins, secretary for entertainments, National War Work council, requesting information relative to the work of the chorus. Secretary Bailey will forward the data as requested by Secretary Higgins and it is possible that a concert may be arranged for Camp Meade. After this the chorus may possibly be called to still further service.

PROPERTIES SOLD

Some Mountain Land of Benjamin Shockey Estate.

Three pieces of mountain land belonging to the Benjamin Shockey estate were sold at public sale Saturday afternoon, as follows:

Tract of timber land containing 87 acres, in Hamilton township, on the Maria Furnace road, to Maurice and Peyton Harbaugh for \$15.10 an acre.

Tract of young timber land in the same township, near the Maria Furnace road, containing eight acres, to Howard Honodel, for \$5.50 an acre.

Tract of land in the same township on a road leading from Furnace road to Virginia Mills, containing five acres, to J. F. Leightner, for \$6.50 per acre.

WANTED: woman as helper in Gettysburg Academy kitchen. No washing or ironing. Good wages. Apply Prof. Charles H. Huber, 411 Carlisle street.—advertisement 1

LOST on battlefield: small round breast-pin, set with blue stones. Please return to Pitzer House. Suitable reward. Thanks of a soldier boy's mother will be given.—advertisement 1

PLENTY of bed comforts now at \$1.70, \$2.00 to \$3.00 at G. W. Weaver & Son's.—advertisement 1

APPLE HARVEST NOW ON

Fine Yield and High Prices Make Growers Happy.

The main part of the apple harvest throughout the county started to-day with the picking of the York Imperial crop. The trees very generally are laden with the fruit and one of the best crops of recent years is predicted by a number of the growers.

The prices are highly satisfactory, also, being ahead of anything on record for years past. This is due to the almost total failure of the apple crop in New York state, occasioned by frequent rains and long continued cold weather early in the spring.

The labor question for picking and packing the fruit here has been a serious one but generally it has been pretty well solved and there is no anticipation of loss from failure to harvest, and pack, and ship or store the fruit promptly.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS

Mail Awaiting Call at the Gettysburg Post Office.

Letters for the following remain unclaimed at the post office: Mrs. Helen D. B. Angus, Ralph O. Brattain (2), Mrs. Harold Bixley, Mrs. F. F. Buermeyers, Mrs. Oral Clark, William Gossman, L. Cese, Miss V. Klein, A. G. Murray, Mrs. Carrie E. Wintrobe, Mrs. V. C. Williams, Mrs. Milton Williams.

DR. DIXON GIVES TIMELY WARNING

Soldiers Returning Home should be Careful about their Friends' Health.

The soldier returning from camp or war should be careful not to spread sickness among his friends when he comes home, declares Dr. Samuel G. Dixon in his weekly health talk in which he says:

It would seem as though the general public ought to be fully informed on most of the horrors of war, judging by the amount that is printed on this subject. Nevertheless, there is apparently one phase that is not generally appreciated. I refer to the danger from the communicable diseases acquired during the hardships of a soldier's life, especially if he happens to be taken prisoner and is thus exposed in confinement with hundreds of his mates. These diseases are carried from place to place wherever soldiers are transported, and often, when soldiers are invalided and sent home, they bring these communicable diseases with them to distribute among the civil population.

Already we have felt the lack of enough physicians to protect the health of the people at home, and the health officer is somewhat at a loss to know how to enforce his health measures. The only solution of the problem is for the individual to give time and attention to taking care of himself.

If the writer were to think over some of the most trifling daily habits of everyone, and select the very humdrum subject of complaining about the habit many men have of drawing their trousers over their boots in undressing, instead of taking their boots off first, no doubt there would be readers who would take it as an instance of giving weight to trifles.

Yet they would be wrong. I am sure that one product of this habit is the common, yet always annoying and often dangerous boil, besides other infections that I cannot go into with the space available in these talks. A moment's thought will convince you that there is something in the theory. During a day's walking your boots have gone through miles and miles of filth. When you slip your clothing off over them, you are taking the chance of transferring to your clothes, and thence to your body, whatever disease germs your boots may have picked up in this filth.

So these "trifles" are not always trifles. If we are going to do our duty in preserving the health of the civil population, we must have less cases of sickness than ever before, because we have decidedly less doctors at home to take care of whatever comes up. Later on, when wounded soldiers come home with unsuspected communicable diseases, we must know how to do the best thing for them and the best thing for ourselves, so that we may not have here, as they have had in foreign countries, widespread epidemics among the civil population to be a drain on the vitality of our military efforts.

TOWN AND COUNTY FALL WEDDINGS

Soldiers Marry Home Town Girls. Marriages Performed in Parsonages.

WEDDING AT CAMP HILL

Dr. Weigle Officiates at Ceremony for his Grandniece. Saturday and Sunday Events.

NORRIS—HALL

Roy N. Norris, a former resident of near Stewartstown, York County, and now a member of Company I, 58th Infantry, on Saturday afternoon married Miss Etta C. Hall, of Laurel, York County. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. E. Taylor, at the Presbyterian manse.

ROUTSONG—SLAYBAUGH

On Saturday at the parsonage of Trinity Lutheran church, Camp Hill, Jacob Earl Routsong and Miss Herman Mae Slaybaugh, both of Bendersville, were married by the bride's uncle, Dr. E. D. Weigle. The young people will go to housekeeping in Bendersville.

THORP—CARDER

On Saturday afternoon at half past three o'clock Squire Appier married at his office on Baltimore street Miss Rose Mary Carder, of Elkhart, Indiana, and Private Clarence L. Thorp, of Company B, 60th Regiment, also of Elkhart.

WILSON—RENTZEL

Miss Hazel E. V. Rentzel, of Waynesboro, and C. J. Wilson, of Gettysburg, were married at Chambersburg on Saturday by Rev. J. C. Nicholas at the First Lutheran parsonage. They are spending some time in Waynesboro.

STITLEY—HILTERBRICK

On Saturday afternoon Rev. F. E. Taylor married at the Presbyterian parsonage, Mrs. Margaret A. Hilterbrick, of Littlestown, and William K. Stitley, an employe at the local furniture factory.

THERE EVERY DAY

Pupils Perfect in Attendance at County School.

The following were present every day during the first month at Pleasant Dale school, Menallen township: Helen McCauslin, Ada McCauslin, Nellie Culp, Marie Rexroth, Julian Cluck, Lois Taylor, Marvel McCauslin, Isabelle Culp, Luella Lower, Robert Knouse, Roy Culp, and Roy Hoffman. Carrie M. Lady, teacher.

The following pupils of Clear Spring School, Butler township, attended every day during the first month: Rhea Orner, Marie Funt, Rebecca Sachs, Isabelle Heckenluber, Hazel Rebert, Nettie Raffensperger, Martha Haldeman, Edward Rebert, Ivan Raffensperger, Marshall Longenecker, Ronald Myers, Charles Shank, Sereck Haldeman. Teacher, Esta M. Bream.

The following pupils of Round Top school were perfect in attendance during the month of September, Robert Fox, Raymond Ketterman, John Fox, Glen Jeffcoat, Harry Ketterman, Winfield Horner, Norman Robinson, Carl Ketterman, Bernard Rosensteel, Henry Weikert, Marguerite Sharets, Floranna Fox, Jeannette Horner, Geraldine Epley, Martha Epley, Verna Jeffcoat and Evelyn Weikert. Myrtle L. Sheely, teacher.

The following pupils were perfect in attendance at Cranberry school in Tyrone township during the first month: Martha Hykes, Anna Hoffman, Sarah McCans, Ruth Hykes, Nettie Bushey, Ethel Lay, Ruby Deardorff, Esther Hykes, Melvin Lay and Lee Hoffman. Zeal R. Peters, teacher.

The following were perfect in attendance during the month, Olevia Kelley, Golda Patterson, Golda Hartlaub, Pauline Patterson, Thomas Hartlaub, Parr Breighner, Roy Hartlaub, Vernon Straley, Ruth A. Rudisill, teacher, Fairview School.

Those perfect in attendance for the first month at Mt. Hope school, Hamilton township were, Leila and Helen Mickle, Clara Lawver, Elva Sites, Rita and Theresa Manning, Grant Sites, Carl Kepner, and Lloyd Shindedecker. Teacher, Mrs. S. C. Russell.

FOR SALE: building lots on Steinwehr avenue. Apply 205 Baltimore street.—advertisement 1

LOAN CAMPAIGN NOW UNDER WAY

Machinery for Big Bond Issue is Placed in Motion by Secretary McAdoo.

THREE BILLION MINIMUM

But Five Billion is Goal Set by Treasurer. Entire Nation as Recruiting Ground for Funds.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The second Liberty Loan campaign opened to-day. For four weeks the entire nation will be a recruiting ground for money with which to carry on the war.

To obtain \$3,000,000,000 in subscriptions, the minimum set by Treasury officials for the issue, a gigantic machine of many parts stands ready to be set in motion with the opening of the campaign. Fifty per cent greater than the first Liberty Loan, the present offering is the largest the American people ever have been called upon to absorb, and to make certain that it will be more than fully subscribed, officials for months past have been perfecting the elaborate sales and publicity mechanism which were started to-day.

Five billion dollars and 10,000,000 subscribers—that is the goal to which officials hope to drive the campaign successfully during the next four weeks. The services of virtually every industry of the nation have been enlisted to bring about the result. Hundreds of thousands of individuals, firms and corporations will unite in giving all or a part of their time in carrying the work forward.

McAdoo Speech Opens it
Secretary McAdoo will open the campaign formally with a speech in Cleveland, O., the first of many he will deliver in a transcontinental tour which will take him into virtually every section of the country and keep him on the road till October 26, the day before the subscription books close.

More than 26,000 banks will cooperate in floating the huge issue. These, working under the guidance of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, regional headquarters for the loan, will be the Treasury's first lieutenants. The entire press of the country—daily newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, trade papers, foreign language publications and farm papers—which contributed so largely to the success of the first issue, will work for the success of the second.

All to Lend a Hand
Chambers of commerce, boards of trade, manufacturers' associations and kindred organizations have pledged their active and unstinted efforts in the campaign. Patriotic societies by the score have been enlisted, as well as school children, church and school organizations, labor unions, fraternal societies and school children.

Boy Scouts, veterans of the last campaign, are planning a heavier drive for the second. Women's organizations from coast to coast have been marshaled under the leadership of a central women's Liberty Loan committee, headed by Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, and tens of thousands of local committees of both men and women will aid in the chief towns and cities.

Stage and Screen to Aid
The stage and the screen will do their part. Leading theatrical and moving picture stars have been filmed for a special number which will be displayed in virtually every moving picture theater in the country, while from behind the footlights of vaudeville and other theaters speakers will utilize daily the time between the acts to campaign for the loan.

TWELVE BANKS IN SLUSH FUND DEAL

Manner of Transporting Corruption Money. Route from Berlin to Paris.

BOLO IS PLACED IN JAIL

Condition Very Serious. More than Ten Million Francs Paid on his Behalf by Deutsche Bank.

Paris, Oct. 1.—Captain Bouchardon, examining magistrate for the court-martial of Bolo Pasha, charged with having relations with the enemy, after examining the Lextantine suspect for two hours decided that, although he had been ill, his condition would permit his transfer to prison. A private ambulance conveyed him to Fresne Jail, where he was placed in a hospital cell.

The prison authorities have been ordered to treat Bolo Pasha as an ordinary prisoner, without either privileges or unusual severity. M. Bonzon called at the prison to confer with Bolo, but Captain Bouchardon told him he could not converse with the prisoner except in the presence of the warden or of some person designated by the Captain.

In taking Bolo Pasha to prison he was wrapped in blankets, his face covered with a white cloth, and he was carried on a stretcher from his room in the Grand Hotel, being taken out by way of the baggage elevator. As he was borne through the door a crowd of about 2,000 persons, which had collected when it became known that he had been arrested, assembled around the ambulance, shouting: "Death to the traitor. Throw him into the Seine. Kill him."

It now is said Bolo Pasha received \$1,600,000 from the Deutsche Bank. In the transfer the sum was divided into several parts, passing through a number of hands before it finally reached a New York bank. By that time all traces of its origin had been lost.

Through New York Banks
No further official information has been given out in regard to the contents of the cablegram from the United States concerning the activities of Bolo Pasha, but the Matin says the messages contained the results of the investigation made by the American police in regard to various banks, and that financial institutions in New York and other cities were listed in connection with payments made on behalf of Bolo. The newspaper says that in 1916 more than ten million francs was paid by the Deutsche Bank, of Berlin, on behalf of Bolo, a great part of this sum being remitted to him by transfers to a French bank.

The Matin adds that nine American banks figured in these transactions and that the American police have been able to make out a list of names of persons in America to whom checks were drawn by the Deutsche Bank, with the intention of making payment to secret German agents in France.

The Figaro says Bolo went to New York in February, 1915, remained there a fortnight and returned with 8,000,000 marks drawn from a German bank in New York.

The Echo de Paris says 12 American banks were utilized in the transfer, and that one of the intermediaries in the sending of money to Bolo was a relative of an official of the Imperial Bank, of Germany, who is connected with a German-American bank.

One result of Bolo's arrest will be the sequestration of all his property in France.

NAMES FUEL PRICES

Matter Finally Settled and Figures are Announced.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Government control over the coal industry was made complete Sunday night by an order of Fuel Administrator Garfield limiting the profits of retail coal and coke dealers throughout the country to a basis which is expected to bring about an immediate reduction in prices to the consumer.

The order, effective to-day, directs that the retailers shall fix their prices so as to limit their gross margins over cost to the average of such gross margins during the year 1915, plus a maximum of thirty per cent of the 1915 margin, provided that in no case shall the average margin of the month of July, this year, be exceeded.

Local committees appointed by the Federal Fuel Administrators in each State will see to it that dealers comply with the order and the dealers themselves will be called upon to return sworn cost sheets, showing the facts upon which they have based their prices.

Sanitary Individual Spoon.

Among the latest sanitary appliances for public eating places is a spoon pressed from paper that can be thrown away after using.

AMERICAN WOMEN WAR FARMERS



In the foothills of Cobb county, Georgia, lies the little town of Vinings. It has proved itself almost 100 per cent patriotic, because all the able-bodied men of this little community have enlisted. This condition of affairs has made it necessary for the wives and daughters left at home to do the farm work and gather the crops. They wear the mannish overalls, working with a will during their farming operations.

SMUGGLED FATS INTO GERMANY

Government Finds that Much Larger Quantity Goes than had been Believed.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Evidence that fats and other imports from the United States are being smuggled into Germany on a much larger scale than has been even intimated before has been brought to light. As a result it was stated authoritatively that the ban on exports to Holland and other northern neutrals would be drawn even more tightly than in the past.

The attitude of the United States will be that she cannot afford to have her supplies find their way into Germany to bolster up the strength of the soldiers who shortly will be face to face with American troops on the western front. The plea of Holland and other neutrals that they cannot exist without American exports will be disregarded entirely unless ironclad assurances are given that Germany will not profit in any way thereby.

Not only is it extremely unlikely that further supplies of foodstuffs and fats will be allowed to reach Holland, but the ban will not be lifted on fodder and cattle feed. By this latter step Holland will be forced to slaughter a large percentage of her herds and her supplies of fats to Germany necessarily will fall off.

Aside from knowledge of the agreement existing between Holland and Germany for the exchange of fats for coal this government recently has received information that Germany shortly intends to increase her bread rations. This can only be done through smuggling of supplies from neutral countries and opening up of the stores in Russia and Rumania. It is not believed the grain that can be gotten from these latter two countries would justify increasing the rations if the smuggling of supplies from neutrals were cut off. And this is what the United States aims to do.

ANOTHER AIR RAID

Only Few Hostile Machines Penetrate Outer Defenses.

London, Oct. 1.—The London district again was raided last night by German airmen. Three enemy machines are reported to have been brought down.

While there was a bright moon there also was a slight mist and the raiders were invisible to persons in the streets, but from the sounds of the anti-aircraft guns in action the indications were that the raiders were moving over various quarters of the district.

Field Marshal Lord French reports that two groups of enemy machines, followed by others flying singly, crossed the Kent and Essex coasts between 6:40 and 8:00 o'clock Sunday night. They came toward London. About ten penetrated the outer defenses, but only four or five got through to London itself.

The anti-aircraft firing ceased shortly after 9:00 o'clock.

Towel and Medicine Closet.

A good idea for a towel and medicine closet or cabinet in two bathrooms which have a common wall is to divide the one closet space into thirds laterally. The upper third forms the two shallow medicine closets, back to back, with a mirrored door in each bathroom. The other two-thirds extend through the depth of the closet and are used for towels. Each of these divisions opens into one of the bathrooms.

GET NOTORIOUS I. W. W. LEADERS

Giovannitti Nabbed in New York. Tresca Held. Government Men are Busy.

New York, Oct. 1.—Four leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World who have been active in the East, were arrested here Sunday morning on warrants issued in Chicago under the blanket indictment found against 166 members of the organization. Those taken into custody were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Arturo Giovannitti and John Baldaiza.

Tresca was conspicuous in the recent Mesaba iron ore strike in Minnesota and played a leading part in the Paterson silk mill strike in 1914. Giovannitti was one of the leaders in the famous textile mill strike, at Lawrence, Mass. Miss Flynn played a prominent part in the Paterson strike. Baldaiza has been comparatively inconspicuous in the past.

Giovannitti and Tresca are among the most widely known of the foreign labor agitators in the United States. Tresca is editor of the Italian Socialist newspaper, L'Avvenire. Giovannitti was tried with Joseph Ettor at Salem, Mass., on charges of murder in connection with the Lawrence strike, but both were acquitted. The former once was the candidate of the Social Union of Italy for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies to represent the constituency of Carpi.

BANKER KILLED

Found Dying after Starting out for Horseback Ride.

New York, Oct. 1.—Isaac Newton Seligman, internationally known banker, died in Mount Sinai Hospital here, Sunday afternoon as the result of being thrown by his horse, at Irvington, N. Y., in the morning. He sustained a fracture at the base of the skull.

Mr. Seligman left his country estate, Willow Brook, at Irvington, at 7:30, on his favorite horse. Twenty minutes later he was discovered lying unconscious beside the road, his horse standing beside him. Dr. Smith, a local physician, stopped a passing auto and hurried the banker to Willow Brook. His brother, Dr. Edwin Seligman, and Drs. Kauffman and Gerster, of New York, were summoned, and reached his bedside at 10 o'clock. Dr. Seligman ordered his brother's removal to Mount Sinai Hospital.

A major operation was performed at Mount Sinai, but without avail. He died at 3:30 o'clock.

Sign Languages.

It is said that Gen. Hugh S. Scott is one of the world's greatest experts in sign language, and that without any fighting he has settled more disputes with Indians than any other man in history. Most of them were settled, too, without a spoken word, just by signs and gestures. General Scott speaks practically every North American Indian dialect, besides being familiar with the primitive languages of other lands.

Little Things That Count.

The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time. To give up something, when giving up will prevent unhappiness; to yield, when persisting will chafe and fret others; to go a little around rather than come against another; to take an ill look or a cross word quietly, rather than resent or return it—these are the ways in which clouds and storms are kept off and a pleasant and steady sunshine secured.

PERSONAL NOTES AND BRIEF ITEMS

Short Paragraphs of Interest. Guests in Many Gettysburg Homes.

MANY VISIT ELSEWHERE

Mention of People on Short Journeys to Nearby Towns and those Spending the Day with Friends here.

Rev. D. I. Camp, pastor of the Upper Path Valley church, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Dr. Wiley assisted in the morning service.

Mrs. Harvey Welty and daughter, Sara Louise, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Bernard P. Maguire has returned to his home on East Middle street after spending a week with relatives and friends in York and Lancaster.

Mrs. Hunter Harness and son have returned to their home in Harrisburg, after a visit of several days at the home of her sisters, on North Washington street.

William Rupp, of Hanover, has returned home after spending several days in town.

Harry Yeagy, of Baltimore, visited friends in town on Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Zhea and son, William, of South Washington street, are spending several days with relatives in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Masters, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Minnich, at their home on West Middle street.

Bernard Partridge, of Baltimore, spent the week-end with friends in town.

Mrs. Edward Handler, of Newark, N. J., is spending several weeks with friends in town.

Miss Dorothy Weaver has returned to McSherrystown after spending the week-end at her home on West Middle street.

Mrs. Lewis Ramer and Mrs. Lindora Willis, of Hanover, were Sunday visitors with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Steinour and children, of Mummasburg street, spent Sunday with relatives in Fairfield.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kendlehart have returned to Harrisburg after a visit of several days here.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Plank are spending some time in Waynesboro. Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Crist and Miss Marian Beatty, of Harrisburg, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Jacoby, Stratton street.

The following were visitors at the home of John Pifer, Aspers, on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. John Pifer, Aspers; Mr. and Mrs. John Pifer Jr., and two children, Mary and Margaret, of East Berlin; Mrs. Katie Rhinehart, son and daughter, Jacob and Marjorie, Albert Hollinger, three sons and daughter and sister, Gettysburg; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Pifer, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hykes, Aspers; D. H. Pifer, Wallace, Idaho; L. Davis and Edward Markle, York Springs, and E. M. L. Giant, Aspers.

MISSIONARY MEETING

Women of Reformed Church to Gather at Chambersburg.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Reformed church will meet at Zion Reformed church, Chambersburg, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Rev. Christopher Noss, of Japan, will address the meeting the first day. There will be the usual business sessions. Miss Annie Blessing, of Hellam, is president of the organization which includes Adams County in its territory.

FOR CURSING FLAG

New York Butler is Sent Over to the Workhouse.

New York, Oct. 1.—Martias Baurguyx, 57, a butler of 111 West One Hundredth street, started a 10-day sentence in the workhouse Sunday for cursing the American flag at a recruiting meeting. Several sailors handled Baurguyx roughly when he shouted, "Damn the American flag, it is no good." Seaman George Blackley and others testified against him.

Surgical Triumph Over Lockjaw.

For a form of lockjaw in a young girl New York surgeons performed an operation affecting the muscles of the lower jaw, and then, to restore function, applied a spring motor that kept the jaw in constant motion. In three weeks, when the appliance was removed, the muscles had developed surprisingly, insuring natural chewing.

Another Thing to Remember.

While and his mother had been visiting their aunt in the country. After returning, his mother was telling one of her friends over the phone how homelike her aunt's house was. While she was taking in the conversation and, speaking up, said: "Mamma, don't forget to tell her how homely auntie was, too."

Eckert's Store,

"On The Square"

COAL OIL STOVES

Just the thing to take the chill off your room these days when it's too warm for furnace fire and too cool for no heat at all. And we don't know how soon we're getting coal either, so the oil stove may be a friend in need all winter. We have them in various styles and sizes, at moderate prices. And they don't smoke or give off an offensive odor.

CHUNK STOVES

Those who prefer the wood burners for giving heat in early autumn days will find some dandy little stoves here which are ready for immediate delivery.

Adams County Hardware Co.

Baltimore street,

Gettysburg

WHY don't you use United States stock food to fatten up your hogs and keep your horses in good condition; and United States poultry food to make your chickens lay? You can get these preparations at

HOLLINGER'S PRODUCE.

North Washington Street,

Gettysburg.

ANNOUNCEMENT

With the addition of an Automobile Funeral Car we are now equipped to attend promptly to calls from distant parts of the county.

H. B. BENDER,

Both Phones

Funeral Director

Gettysburg.

Cashtown Branch.

In Charge of M. E. FREED.

A CITY OF MANY SIEGES.

Verdun Has Figured in Wars Since the Time of Caesar.

The first appearance of Verdun in the pages of history was in the time of Julius Caesar, who established at Verdunum, as it was then called, a magazine for his legions.

The Germans first attacked Verdun in the sixth century, when the Franks from the northwestern part of Germany took possession of the town. By the famous treaty of Verdun, made on this date in the year 843, Verdun formed part of the dominions of Lothaire. It was taken and annexed to the German empire in 939 by Otto I. and placed under the temporal authority of the bishops.

Verdun surrendered to France in 1553, but was not formally ceded to France until nearly a century later. During the French revolution, in 1792, the citizens of Verdun opened their gates to the Prussians after a bombardment of a few hours. The French commandant committed suicide and the revolutionary government executed a number of others who shared the responsibility for the ignominious surrender, including fourteen girls who had offered flowers to the Prussian monarch. The Prussians were driven out after having held the town forty-three days.

The Teutonic hosts again swooped down upon Verdun in 1870. Unable to take the town by direct assault, they invested and bombarded it, and the French, after a brave defense, surrendered the fortress with 4,000 men and large stores of ammunition. Verdun was the last place abandoned by the Germans, the troops retiring in September, 1873.—New York World.

Difficulties of Mining.

Every time a ton of anthracite coal and rock is hoisted from a mine an average of eleven tons of water must be pumped from the mine.

It takes about the same amount of power to pump fresh air into a mine as it does to hoist the coal out of it. In some mines with long drifts the car hauls may be as much as fifteen miles per round trip.—National Engineering.

Preserving the Pumpkin.

In colonial days pumpkins were paraded, cut in thin strips of convenient size and dried for future use in "pumpkin" bread and "pumpkin" pie. This custom is one that we should imitate. Squashes and sweet potatoes, when they show signs of spotting, may be preserved by the same method.—Good Housekeeping.

BIRTHPLACE OF BASEBALL.

And the Diamond as First Laid Out by Abner Doubleday.

In the new Delaware and Hudson station at Cooperstown, N. Y., hangs an oil painting with an inscription that runs thus:

MAJOR GEN. ABNER DOUBLEDAY

1819-1893

Graduated from West Point, 1842; commanded 7th N. Y. Civil War Volunteers from Cooperstown. He originated our National Game of Baseball, and it was here in 1839 that he laid out the first baseball diamond. So reported the special Baseball Commission in 1907.

The decision that Abner Doubleday was the father of baseball and that Cooperstown was its birthplace followed a thorough investigation of many clues. The commission, which numbered among its members two United States senators and several high officials of the National and American leagues, spent a long time in completing the research.

At the time of the investigation Abner Graves, one of the original players, was a mining engineer at Denver, Colo. He proved to be the only survivor among those young Cooperstown boys who played so long ago in a village field, conveniently near Greene's select school. He reported that he saw Doubleday mark off the lines and place the bases and players virtually as they are in baseball today.

The game had previously been nothing more than the English rounders, to which baseball, as now known, bears a little resemblance as drafts to chess. Abner Doubleday, who was then twenty, received his inspiration one day while he was playing rounders, and he lost no time in marking out a diamond with a crooked stick. Later he blocked out his new scheme on paper, but it is interesting to remember that he tried it first on Mother Earth.

The diamond he drew was thirty yards square. Players, amateur and professional, have come and gone; rule after rule has been modified; underhand throws and curved deliveries have arrived; a change has come in the size and weight of the ball, which originally was two and one-half ounces of rubber covered with yarn and leather, weighing six and one-half ounces and measuring ten and one-half inches in circumference; in the wake of the ball have followed padded gloves, catchers' mitts, breast pads and masks, but the diamond of today still measures ninety feet along each side.—Youth's Companion.

Optimistic Thought.

Prophecy reddeth not but in a man who is great in wisdom and virtue.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTIES NEARBY

Franklin, Cumberland, and York Contribute Share of Happenings.

OF MUCH INTEREST HERE

Paragraphs of News Items from the Sections Immediately Adjoining Adams County.

CUMBERLAND CO.

ACCIDENT, SAYS JURY

Immediate steps to force the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company to repair their railroad bridge leading from Lemoyne to Harrisburg as a result of the death of four-year-old Edward Parson, killed by an auto truck on the bridge, will be taken by the West Shore Firemen's Union. According to the president, J. Fred Hummel, a committee will wait on the Public Service Commission as soon as possible and ask that the railroad company be forced to live up to an agreement signed fifteen years ago. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of the youngster, but public sentiment on the West Shore has been stirred up and nothing will be left undone to bring about the needed repairs for the bridge. Funeral services for the boy were held from the home in Lemoyne Saturday afternoon at two o'clock and interment made in Camp Hill cemetery.

YORK COUNTY

HELD FOR U. S. COURT

Two were held for the action of the United States district court, and one was discharged by United States Commissioner Samuel B. Meltschinger after a hearing in York Friday on charges of furnishing booze to soldiers. The two men are claimed to have admitted their offense. They are James Platts, arrested by Patrolman W. H. Myers, and Cosmos Comfort, arrested by Patrolman Sweitzer. Comfort, whose age is given as 19 years, said he got his whiskey at the Hotel York. Martin Fry was discharged. United States Deputy Harvey E. Smith, of Harrisburg, attended the hearing. He took along back to Harrisburg several gallons of whiskey which the York police had found in possession of soldiers, and which will be packed up and sent to the United States court at Scranton, to be used as evidence in the trial of the York cases which will come up on October 15.

CONTRACT FOR ARMY SHIRTS

Revenue that will be brought to Hanover through the present war will come through the Tauber-Ryttenberg & Co. sewing factory. This firm recently secured the contract for the manufacture of 37,000 officers' shirts for the army. Work on all other contracts has been discontinued and work on the army shirts has already begun. This means that the proprietors of the sewing factory are in a position to give employment to an unlimited number of ladies, if they can be obtained. According to the contract, the firm will have to turn out 500 dozen shirts per week, and they mean to spare no expense to get the operators.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE

One of the most remarkable automobile accidents in York happened Sunday morning when an automobile containing Frederick Kraber and his sister, Miss Esther Kraber, was struck by a shifting engine at a Pennsylvania Railroad grade crossing in the western part of York, and jammed between the locomotive and the small West York Station building and shoved along, tearing open the wooden side of the building until the station was cleared. Then Mr. and Miss Kraber emerged unhurt, but their automobile was reduced to junk. The machine had been shoved through a four-foot space.

SUITS TO BE TRIED SOON

An attempt to recover damages from the borough of Hanover for injuries sustained on the town streets will be made by three persons at the session of common pleas court which will convene in York on Monday, October 8. Charles W. Baughman, Hanover, has brought one of the suits, and has secured the law firms of Niles and Neff, of York, to represent him. About a year ago Baughman, in company with his wife, left home early one morning in a carriage to go on a hunting trip. The borough was placing a storm sewer on High street at the time, and the carriage was driven against a bank of earth, throwing both occupants of the carriage to the street. Mr. Baughman was injured. Attorney Christwaite will represent Hanover. The other case against the Hanover borough

was brought by Fietta H. Shultz and Benjamin Shultz, her husband. Niles and Neff are to represent the plaintiff in this case also. Mrs. Shultz stepped into a gutter on Frederick street, near the residence of E. K. Eichelberger, where the borough was placing a sanitary sewer, and she was injured.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

QUINCY HOME GETS \$5,000

The Quincy Orphanage and Home has just received a handsome gift, a check for \$5,000 for the uses of the institution. The check was forwarded by Mrs. Kitzmiller, widow of M. Kitzmiller, who died at his home in Camden, Ind., a few weeks ago. Mr. Kitzmiller was a brother of Rev. H. J. Kitzmiller, superintendent of the institution. The orphanage is now busy harvesting its farm crops, which were abundant. More than 200 gallon cans of tomatoes have been canned and a like amount of corn has been put up for winter use. Many peaches will also be canned. It is the hope of the management to raise almost all the canned goods needed for the tables. The amount required for a meal is six gallon cans of tomatoes, and about the same amount of other canned products.

\$4000 TO PUT BACK WINDOWS

All the damage to Waynesboro by the hail storm of June 6, was not confined to houses, shops and gardens. Many of the churches suffered the breaking of scores of stained glass windows. The replacing of the broken glass has been completed in some of the sanctuaries, while in others men are now engaged in making whole the shattered windows. The cost for this work goes to a big figure. It is estimated that \$4000 will not be too high a figure to put on this. The damage to the Lutheran church was the most costly. It is said that the bill there will be a little more than \$1000. Of this amount, however, the Hoover family will pay part—that for the repair of the big rose window in the front of the church, which was put in by the family.

The Methodist church will pay out between \$500 and \$600 for repairs. Several of the large windows on the West Second street side were a total loss.

The windows on several sides of the Church of the Brethren sanctuary were completely riddled by the hailstones. The cost for replacing them will be about \$450. The Presbyterian church was another of those that was beaten upon furiously by the hail. It will cost a little more than \$200 to repair the damage.

BIGLERVILLE

Biglerville—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Newton and two children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Kapp, on Sunday.

Nile Thomas, who is employed in Harrisburg, spent the week-end with his family at their home, north of town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bream spent Sunday with Wilmer Bream and family.

Mrs. George Heller is spending some time with her grandchildren, Prof. and Mrs. C. R. Knouse, in New York City.

Mrs. Charles Haines spent Saturday in Gettysburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Lawyer entertained a party of friends from Baltimore on Sunday.

W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. E. D. Heiges, on Tuesday evening.

Emory Heiges is improving his house with a coat of paint.

G. A. Dentler and family, of Ladiesburg, Md., spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Peters.

First Sergeant Pole and Corporal Edgar Sandoe, both of the Fourth Infantry Band, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Sandoe, on Sunday.

Mrs. McCan, Miss Kapp and Miss Esther McCan, all of Mechanicsburg, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Miller and family.

Corporal Conway Smith, of the Fifty-eighth Infantry Band, was a Sunday guest at the Mowery home.

GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA—FLOUR—Scarc Straight, \$10.25@10.50; city mills, \$13.00@13.25.
RYE FLOUR—Quiet; per barrel \$9.75@10.75.
WHEAT—Nominal.
CORN—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, \$2.20@2.22.
OATS—Firm; No. 2 white, 66½¢@67¢.
POULTRY—Live steady; hens, 23¢@27¢; old roosters, 19¢@22¢. Dressed steady; choice fowls, 31¢; old roosters, 22¢.
BUTTER—Firm; fancy creamery 47¢ per lb.
EGGS—Firm; selected, 50¢@51¢; nearby, 42¢; western, 42¢.

Live Cattle Quotations.
CHICAGO—HOGS—\$1.00. Bulk \$1.75@1.80; light, \$1.90@1.95; mixed, \$1.95@1.95; heavy, \$1.65@1.65; rough, \$1.60@1.70; pigs, \$1.10@1.20.
CATTLE—Firm. Native beef cattle, \$7.50@17.85; western steers, \$6.70@15.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.50@11.00; cows and heifers, \$6.15@12.50; calves, \$12.50@16.50.
SHEEP—Firm. Native, \$9@12.75; lambs, \$12.50@18.30.

GET MATERIALS TO THE TRENCHES

Great Task is well Handled by Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL

Soldiers Take it as Matter of Course that Everything they Need will be Right on Hand.

American Field Headquarters, France, Sept. 10.—(By Mail)—Stretching back overland to the sea the American line of communications is a constantly swelling artery vital to the life of Sammy training here in the field. Sammy knows he gets 18 ounces of white bread every day but he doesn't know much about where that bread came from. He gets clothing from the quartermaster and his rations from the company mess. If the supply is plentiful and the quantity good Sammy doesn't bother his head much about how it was brought up to him. But the auxiliary people know.

The bakers know they stood out in the open all day and tended the field-ovens far from the infantry training fields, to make the bread. They unloaded the big sacks of Minnesota flour from the railroad trucks that run right into the middle of the bakery. And they carefully slashed the loaves right down the middle to let out the gas before putting them in the ovens.

That little slashing operation looks simple, yet it was decided on only after hours of study by the officer in charge who wanted to save room in the bread cars. Formerly each loaf was slashed four times across the top. When the crust formed the intersections of these slashes raised up about an inch and the bread transport involved a great many wasted inches of space in the cars. The new slash is just as effective in releasing the gas and it saves one half of the wasted space.

Suppose a grenade goes off prematurely in a practice trench and Sammy's arm is gashed to the bone by a fragment. The surgeon at the hospital bathes the wound with antiseptics, binds it with a special kind of bandage and puts the patient to bed in a comfortable hospital cot.

Sammy thinks of his own tough luck in being wounded but takes it as a matter of course that all that medical paraphernalia is right on hand all these miles from home.

Day by day that line of communication is growing, shooting out new spurs to supply the branches of service scattered along both sides of the trail. The bases are bulging beyond their original dimensions but even today the whole system is only in its infancy.

General Pershing and his staff have visualized a vast enterprise which has to be run on a military business basis in order to feed and clothe the great army that will be here in France when we get into the trenches. Shells will come up along these lines and be pushed forward to the guns and the thousand and one kinds of supplies and equipment that a great army constantly needs must be kept moving in undiminished quantity.

McSHERRYSTOWN

McSherrystown—Word has been received here from a number of the young men at Camp Meade, stating they are all enjoying themselves as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Most of them have been assigned to their various duties, among whom is George Wierman, who has been promoted to a corporal.

Miss Viola Adams has returned to her home in Washington, D. C., after spending the past two weeks with friends in this place.

Mrs. Maurice Stewart has returned from a two weeks' visit with friends in Hagerstown, Md.

C. F. Wolf, of Lancaster, transacted business in town Friday.

George W. Benner Esq., of Gettysburg, transacted business in McSherrystown, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ziegler, of Hanover, spent Thursday with her father, George F. Bender, and family.

Dr. and Mrs. V. H. Lilly have returned from a visit to Baltimore.

FILE SUIT TO SECURE \$2500

A suit in assumpsit was filed Saturday in the office of the Prothonotary by Rolla B. Baker against R. E. Swartz. It is alleged in the statement that the two parties contracted for the sale of a farm and that the plaintiff having performed his part of the contract, the defendant in this action has refused to carry out his part. The plaintiff seeks to recover \$1,000 paid on the contract of sale, and damages for the loss entailed by the sale of stock and implements preparatory to moving, and also the loss of one year's farming operations. The total amount asked for in the suit is \$2,500.00.

Harvest In Flanders

In Flanders fields the crosses stand—strange harvest for a fertile land! Where once the wheat and barley grew, with scarlet poppies running through. This year the poppies bloom to greet Not oats nor barley, rose-white wheat, But only crosses, row by row. Where staid warpers used to go.

In Flanders fields no women sing. As once they sang, at harvest time. No men now come with scythes to mow. The little crosses, row by row. The poppies wonder why the men And women do not come again!

In Flanders at the wind's footfall, The crosses do not bend at all. As wheat and barley used to do. Whenever wind went running through. The poppies wonder when they see. The crosses stand so rigidly!

O God, to whose all men must bring What they have done for reckoning. At harvest time that byre of life. Have you to put these crosses in? What word for men who marched to sow. Not wheat, but crosses, row by row?

Alas, our tears can never bring The men who came here harvesting. And come no more! We do not know What was the singing women go. Their songs all still! But crosses stand Row after row in Flanders land! —Louise Driscoll in New York Times

GERMANS KILL VICTIMS BY RULE, HE DECLARES

Allied Fighters Will Demand Drastic Peace Terms, Says Broker Chamberlain.

"The soldiers, both British and French, on the western fighting front will demand that severe peace terms be exacted against Germany before they will lay down their arms at the end of the war. They have gone through so much and have seen so many horrors perpetrated by the enemy that they will not be inclined to cease fighting and return to their homes, even when victorious, on any mild conditions."

This is the opinion of Lawrence Chamberlain of New York, who has just returned from a summer's tour of England and France with the Rev. Dr. Nevell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn. They were speakers on behalf of the first liberty loan, and their tour was to get material should they be asked to boom the second loan.

Mr. Chamberlain and Dr. Hillis learned at first hand of many atrocities in northern France, which they will describe in detail if they again take the platform.

"The most terrible thing about the atrocities," Mr. Chamberlain said, "is that they are carried out methodically and are part of the Prussian military code. Men and women are killed or disgraced in certain, exact ways for having incurred the displeasure of the Germans in certain, exact ways."

"This killing and mutilation are done in a fashion that seems to be scheduled, just as the German cannon at a fixed time each day will fire a fixed number of shells at a French church. It is so methodical that it is horrible beyond words."

"But the allies have made the mistake of insisting upon too much secrecy as to their affairs," he added. "Secrecy as to military movements about to be accomplished is, of course, necessary, but what has been done should be told about. Particularly the people should have the vivid tales of heroism that are being written by the fighters every day. I think the people of this country should have the fullest news of the doings of our soldiers, even though some time they should get a good feeling."

WORTH HALF A MILLION MEN.

Value of Possession of Constantinople by the Allies.

Constantinople is the keystone of the Balkan arch, but it is more; it is the culmination of the German Kaiser's dream; it is the sine qua non of a German empire of the east. With the allies in possession of Constantinople the castle of the Germans would fall to the ground and all their military plans and aspirations find their way into the scrap heap. Constantinople can be taken from the east by using the resources of the east for that purpose, and it would not be surprising if this was not in the minds of the British command when recent operations were planned. Having had a wealth of iron ore, Japan has enormous manufacturing ability by which Chinese ore may be converted into steel and the Philippines have food, and there are no submarines east of Suez to break the flow of supplies. Russia's greatest deposits and iron works are in the Black sea provinces, and the Black sea belt is known as one of the world's largest granaries.

From Suez, from Baghdad and from the Armenian Black sea ports as bases a combined attack leading to Constantinople would have a good chance of success. Transportation is difficult, but not impossible. The great wall of the Taurus mountains is a barrier pregnant with defensive possibilities, but they can be overcome. If not by direct operations, by flanking movements launched from the Mediterranean and Black sea. With the eastern Mediterranean coast in British hands the allied forces at Saloniki could in large measure be transported to Beirut, Tripoli, possibly to Alexandretta, to take part in the movement converging on the Turkish capital. It would probably be an expensive campaign, but it would be worth half a million men, J. B. Gradner writes in the Century Magazine.

That's Nice.

For riding on water there has been invented a tricycle with hollow, water-tight wheels, the rear pair being provided with blades for propulsion.

GOOD HIGHWAY ACROSS NEVADA

That is Matter of Great Concern to through Tourists on Lincoln Way.

NEED HAVE LITTLE FEAR

Officers of Association Make Report on Exact State of Affairs in Far Western State.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 1.—The object of greatest concern to motorists contemplating a transcontinental trip, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is the condition of the Lincoln Highway across the sparsely settled districts West of Salt Lake City to Ely, Nev., and of the Midland Trail from Ely, Nevada, to Los Angeles, if the trip is to be terminated at the Southern California City.

For the purpose of providing first hand and reliable information in this connection Secretary A. F. Bement, of the Lincoln Highway Association, and Field Secretary H. C. Ostermann, have just made the drive from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles and return compiling a careful log of the road.

The road from Salt Lake City to Garfield on the Lincoln Highway is good and from Garfield to Iosepa fair. From Iosepa to Orr's Ranch, Utah, a distance of ninety miles from Salt Lake City, the Lincoln Highway is very dusty and many ruts are encountered. From Orr's Ranch to Thomas Ranch, sections of the road are described as being in terrible condition while others are so fine that unlimited speed may be maintained.

From Thomas Ranch to Iapah, by the Overland Canyon route, the major portion of the road is good though some ruts are encountered. Iapah to Tippet's Ranch is bad, deeply cut up white sage flat. From Tippet's Ranch to Ely, the Lincoln Highway is in good condition.

The Midland Trail from Los Angeles to Ely, in the main, is described as being excellent—eighty five per cent of the road being in the best of condition; ten per cent fair; and five per cent bad.

MARYA SPIRIDONOVO FOR WAR

Famous Figure in 1905 Revolt in Russia Says "Fight to Victory."

Petrograd.—Marya Spiridonova, famous in the revolution of 1905, has joined the ranks of women champions of "war till victory."

Then a student at a secondary school, she was so horrified by the flogging of Tamboff peasants by Assistant Governor Luzhenovsky that she shot the oppressor dead. She was dragged from place to place in a cattle truck and tortured. Her case provoked international protest.

After her release by the revolution, on her way home to Europe, thousands of Siberians met and acclaimed her at the railroad stations. She replied by begging the men to fight for liberty, and the women to incite their husbands to battle.

Speaking at Omsk, she told deserter soldiers that America's entry into the war should make them blush with shame, as American sentiment had been a powerful factor in her favor.

Tunnels of the Ancients.

Although tunneling is among the most ancient of enterprises, more progress has been made in it the last century than in the twenty centuries which preceded it. It is now known that back in the semi-mythical days of the Theban kings the long tunnel into the mountain rock, expanding at a distance of 400 feet or so, into some lofty chamber, was a common work. The rock temples of Nubia and India, too, show that in certain matters at any rate moderns may still learn from the ancients.

Famous Brazilian Seaport.

The first of the important seaports of Brazil that are accessible from New York is Belem, the capital of the state of Para. It ranks as the fifth in size, but to the tourist it is of surpassing interest because it is situated on the Para river, the southern or commercial mouth of the Amazon, "that mightiest and most majestic of all the rivers of the world," writes Harry Weston Van Dyke in his "Through South America."

Unkind Comment.

The death recently took place in Ireland of a well-known singer who had a massive physique. This was rather a drawback in the case of certain sentimental songs which were hardly applicable to his girth. One night, when in Dublin, he gave as an encore, the well-known Irish song, "I'm sitting by the stile, Mary, where we sat side by side." An irreverent person in the gallery exclaimed: "Ah, sure, there wouldn't be room for the two of yez now."

Door Comparatively Modern.

Who invented the door no one knows. It is, however, an invention of comparatively modern times. All the ancient houses, even the houses containing doorways, had no doors. Fabrics or skins of animals were hung across the doorways to keep out the elements.

OUR LIBERTY BELL.

A Victim of Old Age Disease and Its Triple Maltings.

Metals, just like people, are subject to the wearing effects of time. And they also have diseases that destroy their vitality. A combination of both is responsible for the great crack in the famous Liberty bell, which recently has shown a tendency to spread.

The bell was made in England by one Thomas A. Lester and shipped to Philadelphia in 1752. When tested with a hammer it cracked at the first stroke. The metal was re-cast and 10 per cent of copper added. This addition did not have good effects, seeming to spoil the bell's tone. So it was re-melted a second time and tin put in with the copper to restore the sound.

Although details are somewhat hazy, it is certain that facilities in the colonies for handling such a quantity of metal were not very good. The bell weighs about 2,000 pounds, and it is estimated that twenty to twenty-five of the largest crucibles in America were required for the purpose.

At all events, the bell was finally cast a third time and accepted. But it did not cool evenly and was immediately subject to shrinkage strain. These strains had about the same effect as if a piece of cloth were gripped in a person's two hands and torn down the middle. This pressure ultimately caused the big crack which is such a familiar characteristic of the bell and which now promises to become even larger.

Another point against the bell was the triple maltings. Metal loses something of its vitality every time that it goes through the crucible. Nothing that undergoes the "making over" process is quite as good as before, and the Liberty bell had been made and remade three times before it pealed forth the message of freedom.—Los Angeles Times.

DIET FOR NEPHRITIS.

Proper Food For Those Afflicted With Inflamed Kidneys.

In nephritis or inflammation of the kidney diet is a very important part of the treatment. The diet is planned to reduce the tax on the kidney to the lowest terms. Beverages and fluid foods are limited, no salt is added to food, certain vegetables which contain much salt are avoided and meat is cut out entirely.

Dr. Arthur E. Chace, professor of medicine, and Dr. Anton R. Rose, associate in pathological chemistry in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and hospital, give in the Journal of the American Medical association a study of diet for nephritic sufferers.

The general plan of the dietary is as follows: "A warm cooked cereal, generally farina served with milk, is given for breakfast. This is sometimes replaced by oatmeal or a baked banana, and toast and a citrus fruit are occasionally added."

"The noon meal consists of a plain soup made from milk, flour and butter, given mainly to supply an agreeable hot dish, though it is also utilized as a medium for introducing variety by adding celery, asparagus or spinach; a main dish consisting of baked potato, now and then replaced by a baked half ripe banana and steamed rice; a liberal portion of green vegetable and a lettuce salad with oil dressing, flavored with lemon or vinegar."

"The evening meal is composed of such articles as ripe bananas, rice pudding, cornstarch blancmange, steamed fruit with baked bananas and stewed rice. Milk and cocoa in limited quantities are served as beverage."

From this general outline it is not difficult to construct twenty different menus that will contain great variety.

Significant Shakes.

As the thumbs of a dying person fold beneath the fingers, so the handwriting begins to disintegrate when the intellectual facilities and physical vigor are on the wane. Observations of this kind are possible, for there is no outward sign for each separate nerve degeneration. The user of drugs and stimulants can be easily discovered, for each one of these positions has its particular quiver or irregularity.—Industrial Management.

Phonographs on War Planes.

In certain conditions of flight it is often hard for an aviator to use a pencil and paper. To obviate this difficulty the military aeroplane now frequently carries a phonograph, with a speaking tube running to the mouth of the observer, so that by talking into the machine at any time during the flight he can record his observations and still have his hands free for his field glass or his sketching pencil.—London Times.

Life of the Wasp.

There isn't a male wasp in existence when winter ends. Late the preceding fall the wasps mate. The coming cold weather kills every worker and male, while Mrs. Wasp hies herself to a convenient place and hibernates, ready to come forth in the spring and lay eggs to replenish the race.

Queer.

"There is something queer about that man."

"Why?"

"He was hurt in an automobile accident, and he actually admitted that it was his own fault."—Detroit Free Press.

Not Encouraging.

"She seems to look upon my proposal as a sort of flapjack."

"How so?"

"Says she'll turn it over in her mind."—Kansas City Journal.

World's Oldest Observatory.

Pekin has the oldest astronomical observatory in the world. It was established in 1279, and it contains several instruments which were placed there upon its opening.

RUIN IN FRANCE DUE TO FEAR

Ordered by German Officers to Frighten Troops.

MEN WARNED OF REPRISALS

Troops Told They Will Be Shot if Allies Capture Them, and This Causes Many Germans to Keep on Fighting Who Otherwise No Doubt Would Surrender.

One of the "imperative military necessities" for the incredible devastation and destruction that were wrought by the Germans along the pathway of their retreat in France was to convince the German soldiers themselves that if they either desert or surrender to the French they will be instantly shot in reprisal, says a correspondent with the French armies.

German soldiers now being taken prisoners by the French along the entire front say without exception to their captors that they realize they are going to be shot and are quite prepared for it.

While the Germans manifestly have various aims in view in their systematic policy of reducing every inch of French soil occupied by them to a waste desert, the French military authorities have been able to establish definitely from the German prisoners captured that not the least of these objects is to inject the morale of desperation into the German army.

Germans Warned of Death.

The Germans are told not only that they will be instantly killed if they fall into the hands of the French, but that unless they fight to the death in an effort to keep the allied troops from reaching German soil their own homes, farms and villages will quite naturally suffer the same fate by way of reprisal that they have inflicted on the homes, farms and villages of France.

The need of desperate measures on the part of the German military authorities to keep their troops from surrendering on every possible occasion has for a long time past been fully established. One of the most striking evidences of this was the orders of Hindenburg himself issued after the French attacks at Verdun last November and December. The prisoners in these two affairs alone totaled almost 20,000.

Hindenburg in his orders to his generals, copies of which have since fallen into the hands of the French, scathed in merciless terms the lack of morale on the part of the German troops which permitted them to surrender by thousands without the slightest resistance. Imperative orders that all responsible officers take immediate steps to overcome this condition were given. Since then, however, this tendency of the Germans to surrender on every possible occasion has increased so steadily that Hindenburg himself has been forced to take heroic measures to overcome it.

German soldiers now being taken prisoners as well as other sources confirm the fact that it was Hindenburg who conceived the idea for the wholesale devastation of all territory which the Germans are forced to abandon. It was under his orders that all German regiments that fell back on the western front had regularly appointed crews whose sole business it was to destroy all property and to leave every inch of the ground that goes back into the hands of the French a veritable desert.

These same sources confirm likewise that one of Hindenburg's principal objects in this is to place the entire German army now on the west front in a position where it will realize that it is better to die fighting than to surrender and where it will realize that only fighting to the last will save their own homes from

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Published Daily, Except Sunday
Times and News Publishing Company

W. LAVERE HAFER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILIP R. BIKLE,
President.

PHILIP R. BIKLE, Editor

Subscriptions Served by carrier in Gettysburg for 25 cents per month.
Mailed outside of Gettysburg for 25 cents per month.
RATES: Single copies to non-subscribers, 2 cents.

If you receive THE TIMES by mail you can find the date up to which you are paid on the pink address label on your paper. The date will be changed within ten days after your money is received at The Times Office.

Entered August 15, 1904, at Gettysburg, Pa., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

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TO OUR READERS
The Gettysburg Times takes absolutely no part in politics, being neutral on all such matters. Anything that appears in our general news columns, concerning state or national politics, is furnished us by The American Press Association, a concern which gives the same news to Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, or Socialist papers and which is strictly non-partisan.

RUSSIAN IGNORANCE OF MODERN LIFE IS GREAT

In Name of "Freedom" Soldiers
Set Fish Free to Swim In
Larger Lake.

"We are dark and ignorant, and the educated people have always deceived us," Russian soldiers have said over and over again, so the Petrograd correspondent of the New York Times writes. The paper quotes some of the anecdotes of the Russian revolution that are now coming out in the French press.

Take, for instance, the story told by M. de Filiers, associate editor of the Figaro, who is with the Russian troops in Roumania. One of those soldiers' meetings which have been fashionable under "the new discipline" ended in a rush of the men to a channel between two lakes, where nets kept the fish from passing into the larger lake, in which it would be more difficult to net them. They began to pull out and destroy the barriers and nets, crying, "Liberty for the fish!" When some of their officers tried to interfere a non-commissioned officer explained:

"Fish are God's creatures, like men, and have the same right to liberty. But men can talk and so have made the revolution, while fish are dumb and can never make theirs. It is therefore our duty to aid them, because it is contrary to nature to pen them up in order to capture them easily and kill them."

An incident tells how the workmen in a factory waited upon the engineers and informed them that in view of the new order of things they must go down into the mines and work like the rest. Then followed this colloquy:

The Engineers—And who will do our work?
The Workmen—Some of us will take turns in your offices.

"But what will you do there?"
"The same as you do—sit around, sharpen pencils and smoke cigarettes."

In the same spirit, the founder and curator of the Ethnographic museum at Petrograd reports that the caretakers and cleaners there have petitioned the government for the suppression of his office on the ground "that a curator is useless in a museum, that he does nothing and costs money, as they who carry the keys, wield the feather brooms and clean the floors are the real curators."

Milukoff has told how, in one of his conferences with representatives of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, a delegate said to him: "What do we want with the Dardanelles, anyhow? They are locked three-fourths of the year. It was doubtless on such arguments that the Russian government was forced to give up its demand for Constantinople as a war aim."

TROY BELLS FOR WEST POINT.

Casly Chime That Will Play Patriotic
Airs at Cadet Chapel.

What is said will be the most costly chime of bells in America and one of the most musical sets in existence is now being made at the foundry of a bell making company of Troy, N. Y., for the massive tower of cadet chapel, the Rev. H. P. Silver chaplain, at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in memory of her father, the late Major General Robert Anderson, who was graduated from the academy in 1825 and whose brilliant command of Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the civil war has thrilled millions of readers of American history, says the Watchman-Examiner.

There will be twelve bells in the chime, the largest weighing nearly two tons and measuring fifty-six inches in its mouth. The cadet chapel is of stone quarried from rock found on the military grounds and cost to build about half a million dollars. Its commanding position on the hill back from the Hudson river makes an ideal place for bells, and the patriotic airs from the chime will sound throughout the beautiful Highlands. In the midst of which the Military Academy is situated, and prove a source of inspiration to the future generals of the United States army that will always linger with them pleasantly.

Open Life Too Open.
Discovery of a rattlesnake coiled in her bed the first night in camp has saved California teacher of tent life.

FRENCH INDUSTRY IS RECOVERING

Natural Thrift and Economy
Promise Rapid Progress.

EXPORT BUSINESS GROWING

Our Great Ally Possesses Recuperative Powers Which Justify Belief That She Will Meet and Solve Triumphantly the Problems Which Confront Her After the War.

With Paris Boulevard echoing with "vives" for American troops our interest in the welfare of our ally vastly increases, and the facts are not lacking to encourage the belief that she is already on the road to recovery from the blow of invasion by a ruthless enemy.

One of the most important developments is the announcement that one of the largest banking institutions in America concerned with foreign trade, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, has opened a Paris branch to handle the rapidly increasing volume of French business.

This action may surprise many persons who had thought of France as

The increasing activity of her railway system is similarly demonstrable. In 1889, there were in France 10,743 miles of railroad track; in 1912, there were 31,546 miles.

Between 1889 and 1912, inland navigation increased 150%; while the traffic of her mercantile marine had amazingly expanded. The tonnage entering French ports in 1889 is set down as 11,000,000 tons. In 1912, this had been increased to 53,000,000 tons.

Leaders in American finance ascribe the solidarity of the French republic to three influences: first, a thoroughly sound banking system, centralized in one of the greatest banking institutions of the world, the Bank of France; second, the ingrained thrift and frugality of the French people as a whole, together with a national economic vigor not elsewhere surpassed; third, wise supervision, and patriotic cooperation by the government with banking and business interests.

The government does its part to warrant and retain the confidence of the holders of its securities. One of its wise policies is to impose new taxes to defray the interest charges on new security issues. It began this practice after the Franco-Prussian War, and is today following the same rule in regard to securities issued to finance the present conflict. This continuity of purpose, doubtless, will prove reassuring to all holders of French government securities.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 taught the French people the meaning of thrift and economy. So well did they learn this lesson, that the whole sum of the indemnity demanded by Germany, \$1,000,000,000, was raised within the republic's con-



SOLDIERS IN THE VERDUN SECTOR REPAIRING A RUINED CANAL. bowed under a calamitous invasion. The bank, however, gives figures indicating that France is not only meeting military and civilian problems with a stout heart and never failing courage, but is re-establishing her export business with this country.

In 1914, the year of the outbreak of the war, imports from France to this country totaled \$141,446,252. This total was reduced to \$77,158,740 in 1915, but last year the value of French imports to the United States rose to \$102,677,000.

"A nation that can achieve such a commercial recovery while her territory is being ravished by the invader," says the Trust company's statement, "possesses recuperative powers which justify the belief that she will emerge from the present conflict prepared to meet and solve triumphantly the problems which confront her."

The commercial and industrial record of France, following past wars, indicates that she should recover quickly from the actual physical destruction inflicted in the present conflict. The reconstruction of railroads, the erection of factories to replace those destroyed, and the replacement of the mechanism



IN THEIR RETIREMENT FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY THE GERMAN ARMY DESTROYED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

of industrial activity that will be required and that is in part already planned, offer a peculiarly inviting field to American capital and enterprise. Tentative steps have already been taken by representatives of American engineers and business men in this work.

Aside from its attractive business aspect, the enlistment of American money and effort in the great task of reconstruction that will remain at the end of the war will tend to cement still more closely the ties that bind the two great Republics together, and will enable Americans to discharge in part the debt they owe to France for her friendly interest in the welfare and progress of the United States from the beginning of its life as a nation.

In judging the industrial status of any nation its production and consumption of coal, iron, and steel and the growth of its transportation systems are highly significant factors.

In 1889, French industries consumed 21 million tons of coal, of which 13.5 millions were taken from home mines. In 1912, the consumption was 61 millions, of which 41 million tons were taken from home mines.

In 1889, the French output of cast iron was 1,380,000 tons, and of steel, 1,000,000 tons. In 1914, France produced 5,311,000 tons of cast iron and 4,632,000 tons of steel.

Happy Is Lover of Books.
Without the love of books the richest man is poor; but endowed with this treasure of treasures the poorest man is rich. He has wealth which no power can diminish, riches which are always increasing.

Practice Economy.
The same standard, "Eat enough food and no more," rightly followed would reduce greatly food bills in many homes and at the same time tend to improve the physical condition of all members of the household.

NOTICE

In Re-Estate of Samuel Beard, deceased, late of the Township of Liberty, County of Adams and State of Pennsylvania.

To all parties, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, interested as the legal representatives of the said Samuel Beard, deceased, in the estate of said decedent:—

Notice is hereby given that an Alias Citation has issued out of the Orphans Court of Adams County, Pennsylvania, to all unknown persons; residents of the state of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, interested in the estate of the said Samuel Beard, deceased, ordering all such persons, or any of them, to appear before said Court on Monday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1917, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., of said day, and then and there to show cause, if any there be, why a dower in the sum of Twelve Hundred Ninety-four and 19-100 Dollars, charged on the land of the said Samuel Beard, deceased, as the dower of Elizabeth Beard, widow of said decedent, after the death of said decedent, paid, though not released, on or about the first day of April, 1882, and now remaining as an apparent charge or encumbrance on said real estate, which is now owned by the Elevation Orchards Company, a corporation, should not be discharged in conformity with the provisions of the "Fiduciaries Act of 1917," approved June 7, 1917, and a decree to such effect be duly entered; at which time and place you and each of you are hereby notified to appear and show cause, if any you may have, why such decree should not be entered. Hereof fail not.

W. D. SHEELY,

Clerk of the Orphans Court of Adams County.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. J. William Garlach
will continue the undertaking business of her late husband.

At 56 Chambersburg, St.
Gettysburg

FAIRFIELD branch office in charge of
SOLOMON ALLISON

Farm For Sale

Containing 122 Acres
situated 3/4 mile southeast
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JOHN M. WEAVER,
R5, Gettysburg, Pa.

FOR SALE

Registered Holstein bull,
2 years old.

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MONEY TO LOAN

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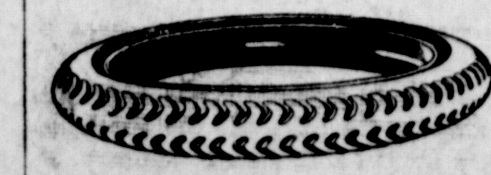
Jewelry, Cameras, Guns, Bicycles also
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1000 Cords of Pulp
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DON'T JUNK WORN TIRES
This style of retreading saves 50
per cent to users. Blow out repairing
and sections a specialty. Rubber
soles vulcanized on boots and arctic
shoes.

C. A. STONER'S TIRE SHOP,
Opposite Post office Baltimore street

Warning for Biddies.
Motto to hang in henhouses—An egg
a day keeps the hatchet away.

VINOL CREATES STRENGTH

Positive—Convincing Proof

It is all very well to make claims, but can they be proven? We publish the formula of Vinol to prove the statements we make about it.

Dr. Cod Liver and Beef Peptides, Iron and Magnesium Peptides, Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Lime and Soda Glycophosphates, Casein.

Any doctor will tell you that the ingredients of Vinol as published above, combine the very elements needed to make strength.

All weak run-down, overworked nervous men and women may prove this at our expense.

There is nothing like Vinol to restore strength and vitality to feeble old people, delicate children and all persons who need more strength.

Try it. If you are not entirely satisfied, we will return your money without question; that proves our fairness and your protection.

People's Drug Store, C. Wm. Beales, Prop., Gettysburg.

SHERIFF'S SALE

In pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1917, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, the following real estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in Lattimore township, Adams County, bounded about four miles east of York Springs, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

TRACT NO. 1. Beginning at a post, thence by land of formerly Joel Grist, now lands of George Kinter, South 49 perches, West 56.7 perches; thence by land of George Kinter and Mr. Butt, South 41 degrees East, 163 perches to a post; thence by lands of William G. Criswell's heirs, North 73 1/4 degrees East, 97.8 perches to a post in public road; thence by land of M. L. Power, North 27 1/2 degrees East, 6.2 perches to a post; by lands of Henry Harbold's heirs, North 41 degrees West, 47.4 perches to a post; North 53 1/2 degrees East, 12 perches to a post; North 41 degrees West 60.5 perches to a public road; along same, North 63 1/2 degrees East 57.3 perches to a post; thence by lands of Edward Chronister's heirs North 41 degrees West 75.3 perches to a post; thence by land of Mrs. E. Chronister, South 38 1/4 degrees West, 56.2 perches to a post; North 41 degrees West 10.3 perches to a post; North 49 1/2 degrees East 53.6 perches to a post; thence by land of Edward Chronister's heirs North 41 degrees West 34.6 perches to a stone; thence by Tract No. 2, South 49 1/2 degrees West 35.6 perches to a post; South 41 degrees East 14.3 perches to a post; South 49 degrees West 56 perches to a post by a White Oak; North 41 degrees West, 14.3 perches to a post and stone, the place of Beginning. CONTAINING 172 ACRES AND 133 PERCHES, neat measure.

TRACT NO. 2. Lies Southeast and adjoins Tract No. 1, and is described as follows: Beginning at a stake; thence by Tract No. 1, North 41 1/4 degrees West, 62.6 perches to a stake and public road; thence along said road 63 1/2 degrees East, 57.3 perches to a stake; thence by Edward Chronister's heirs, South 41 1/2 degrees East, 52.6 perches to a post; thence by land of Henry Jacobs, South 53 1/2 degrees West, 55.4 perches to the place of Beginning. CONTAINING 19 ACRES AND 145 PERCHES, neat measure.

TRACT NO. 3. Lying on the North side of Tract No. 1, Beginning at a post and stones at corner of land of Tract No. 1 and lands of Isaac F. Tudor; thence by lands of Isaac F. Tudor and John Ellicker, now other lands of George Kinter and David Wagner, North 39 1/2 degrees West, 36.9 perches to stone; thence by land of Jacob A. First, North 52 1/2 degrees East, 54.8 perches to stones; thence 40 degrees East, 12 perches to stones; thence North 52 1/2 degrees East, 7.4 perches to stone; thence by lands of Mrs. Shellenberger, South 40 1/2 degrees East, 8 perches to stone; thence North 50 degrees East, 40.7 perches to stone; thence by land of Edward Chronister's heirs, South 39 1/2 degrees East, 11 perches to stone; along Tract No. 1 South 50 degrees West, 57.7 perches to stone; thence South 40 degrees East, 14.3 perches; thence 50 degrees West, 56 perches to a post near White Oak Tree; thence North 40 degrees West, 14.3 perches to a stone; thence South 50 degrees West, 54.6 perches to the place of Beginning. CONTAINING 29 ACRES AND 19 PERCHES, neat measure.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Mary E. Hershey and Edwin M. Hershey, and to be sold by me,

H. J. HARTMAN, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.,
Sept. 7, 1917.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE

AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

ON

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1917

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises the following real estate better known as the residence of the late Aaron Sheely, consisting of

A lot of ground situate on the south-eastern corner of West Middle and Washington Streets in the Borough of Gettysburg, having a frontage on West Middle Street, of sixty (60) feet, more or less, and a depth of ninety (90) feet, more or less, improved with a large two and one-half (2 1/2) story brick dwelling house and barn.

At the same time, there will be sold, a large portion of the household goods of the late Aaron Sheely, including

1 Grandfather's clock; 1 small old fashioned clock; parlor and bed room furniture, several heaters; kitchen stove and utensils; dishes; carpets; bed-room furniture and other articles too numerous to mention.

The sale will be held at ten o'clock, sharp, when terms will be made known by

SARAH M. SHEELY, Executrix of the last will of Lucy A. Sheely, deceased.
James M. Caldwell, Auctioneer.

Artificial Limbs Long Known.

Artificial legs and arms were, it is believed, used in Egypt as early as 700 B. C. They were made by the priests, who were the physicians of that early time.

"FIGHTING JACK" PERSHING'S EYE KEEN FOR THE TINIEST OF DETAILS

Inspection of American Training Camp in France Is Described by
a Newspaper Correspondent—Officers and Men Made to
Realize That War Is a Serious Business—French
Soldiers Fond of Americans.

Paris.—"Fighting Jack" Pershing paid his first flying visit to the American training camp in France, and left behind him a trail of burning ears electrified men and a spirit of grim, military doggedness that brought the new recruit to a realization that war, even in the training, may be all General Sherman said it was, and then some.

The soldiers knew nothing about it, but the American commander was expected to arrive on a Monday. He didn't. The camp went on with its routine life. Bright and early Tuesday morning the general drove into the first camp en route from Paris, and things began to hum.

Cavalry were drilling in a huge field off to the left, while on the right a group of infantry was practicing with the bayonet, a bombing squad was throwing grenades and engineers were shoring up a practice trench.

Cavalry Sight Pershing.
The cavalry commander was the first to spot the general's erect form. "Tention!" he sang out.

The whole squad drew up short. There was a clatter of spurs and steel as the company wheeled into formation before the commander in chief.

"Salute!" bawled the captain. A hundred sabers flashed in the sun. "Good work," nodded the general briefly, and he strode over to the infantry.

Some of the men were so busily engaged in trying to perforate stuffed sandbags representing supposititious Germans they failed to note the approach of the general.

At the second cry of "tention!" they stopped and stiffened up, guns clattering to their sides eyes rigidly fixed front—all except one man, who followed the general's movements as he made a rapid inspection of their arms.

The general stopped before him. "The first principle of a soldier is to learn to stand at attention," said he crisply. "Sergeant, have this man stand at attention for five minutes!"

"Fall out!" ordered the sergeant. The "Sammy" stepped back out of the ranks.

"Tention!" snapped the sergeant. The soldier fixed his eyes grimly in front of him and never moved them.

"Fall back!" exploded the sergeant at the end of the five minutes, and the incident was closed.

General Pershing talked earnestly for about ten minutes with their regimental commander, commending the men for some of their work, pointing out their faults. Then he passed on out to the bombers and sappers.

The bombers went through the third degree with flying colors. General Pershing making only one comment, when he suggested that one of their number put a little more force behind his throw and not try spitball work with a hand grenade.

Then the train of motor cars made off to the practice fields in the direction of the nearest village where troops were billeted, some of them off duty and lounging around.

The chief commander's car pulled up before a combination stable, hay-loft and dwelling place that the French peasants had shared indiscriminately with their feathered and barnyard animals.

Pershing took one glance at the inscription on the outside of it—"Sergeant K—, Sergeant G—, 62 men."

"Too many for a billet of this size. Who's the captain here?"

Finds Overcrowding.
His name was given.

"Tell him to change these men to another billet where they won't be so crowded," was the order.

Billet after billet was investigated in similar manner, some of them meeting with the general's approval. When they didn't he said so in unmistakable language, direct from the shoulder, that sometimes fairly crisped and cracked.

During his trip of inspection the general was accompanied by General Silbert and a distinguished French officer who has been attached to his staff. Notes were made on all the points he suggested, and what he didn't like was immediately remedied.

The French soldiers here are just as fond of the "Sammy's," as they

insist on calling the boys, as of their own "copains," or comrades in arms. The few American troopers who can speak French are indeed "the fair-haired boys" so far as the French are concerned. They are invited to share in the "pinard," or red wine, issued to the "pollus," to try their smoking tobacco, and, whenever the hour permits, to have a drink of something in the cafes.

With champagne at eight francs (about \$1.50) a bottle, many a French soldier, on his five cents a day, has squandered a whole month's pay in order to buy this little luxury for some of his American friends.

All Kinds of Frenchmen.
Swarthy sons of France from the Basque Pyrenees, blue-eyed Normans, who resemble Englishmen to a startling degree, lanky men from Plois, the nearest approach to our own rangy Westerners or long-limbed Yankees, all take part in these gatherings and drink in every word of the conversation along with their beverages that cheer.

One stocky Frenchman from Pau, who spoke with a throaty burr and gurgled his words, dropped into the cafe reeking with iodine. He was just out of the hospital and his right arm was still in a sling while his bandaged head gave him the appearance of a turbaned Mohammedan. He took one look at the crowd, saluted and dropped into a chair on the opposite side of the room.

One of his comrades, at the suggestion of the Americans, called to him, saying, "Come and have a drink with the Americans."

The wounded man started violently and jumped to his feet.

"Les Americains!" exclaimed he. "Americains? Vraiment? (Truly?)"

"Why, yes," explained his compatriot. "Didn't you know the Americans were here? Where have you been?"

"This is my first day out," apologized the other. "Are you really Americans?" he demanded, turning toward the soldiers.

They assured him that such was the case.

"But what are you, doctors, ambulance men?" asked the Frenchman a little timidly. "Not real soldiers?"

His friend replied a little impatiently they were infantrymen, fighting men, soldiers of the line who would soon be doing their share in the trenches.

The man from Pau was visibly affected. He breathed deeply and then two teardrops welled into his eyes.

"It is a great pleasure," he finally stammered in his own tongue. "They told me the Americans were here but I didn't know they were soldiers, 'pollus' like myself."

Learning to Embrace.
He stretched out his one good hand to the interpreter for the party, a tall, bronzed corporal from Colorado.

"Will you embrace me, my corporal?" he asked.

The corporal took the outstretched hand but shifted rather uneasily. The French "embrace" consists of a kiss on either cheek. But he hesitated for only a moment.

"With pleasure, mon brave," said he, using the familiar form, and rising to his full six feet he inclined his head and saluted the Frenchman in the manner of the country.

The rest of the company, both French and Americans, arose as one man, without the faintest suggestion of a smile from the Americans, and shook the little man from Pau by the hand.

"It is one of the happiest moments of my life," said the latter simply as the company resumed their places.

Despite the obstacle of language a strong feeling of fraternity has sprung up between the men. Many an American commissary sergeant has won the heart of a higher French officer by presenting him with a loaf of white bread fresh from the field bakery.

The French in return gave presents of sardines, sausages and other items from their supplies that go to vary the American menu. Through an arrangement made by one wideawake American commissary sergeant his mess has more than once been treated to a real chicken dinner. White bread

has been a thing of the past in France for some months, and no thing tickles the French palate more, than well-baked, fresh white bread, for bread is one of the principal articles of food in this country. Because of the shortage of wheat, an official decree in effect for nearly a year, provides that the white flour must be mixed with a large percentage of rye, barley or oatmeal.

German Captives Pleased.
The few German prisoners who have been turned over to work for the United States in exchange for their food, are fairly in rapture over their situation. The food of the Americans is a never-ceasing marvel to them.

They work like men possessed in order that they may not be disqualified from participating in the American rations and they are the envy of their less fortunate fellows.

No better idea of what the Germans are told by their own officers, can be conveyed than by the assertion of a recently made prisoner.

He was standing in the street of a village in the American area when two officers went by.

"Are those Englishmen?" he asked in perfectly good French of his captor and in the hearing of the correspondent.

"No. They are Americans," replied the French guard.

The German only smiled unbelievably.

"But they may be some staff officers on a visit to the front. There are no Americans in France, because they told me so before I was taken," persisted the prisoner.

Just then a company of infantry, rifles over their shoulders, followed by a huge motortruck with "U. S. A." painted on it in bold letters, swung by.

"You see," grinned the "pollu" triumphantly, "there are American soldiers."

"They lied to us at home," answered the prisoner after a moment's hesitation.

To any who might be inclined to ask, why do troops need to go through such thorough and intensive training for trench warfare, an idea of what our boys have to learn would be the simplest answer.

Reorganizing the Army.
With the reorganization of the American division from its pre-war footing of approximately 28,000 men to the French basis of 19,000 men, come changes that upset the whole idea of war as they have learned it, and a redistribution of duties that sounds rather formidable.

Formerly a company consisted simply of the company commander, two officers, two musicians, a cook and two men. Now that is all changed.

There is the commander and his officer of liaison, or connecting link with the company, his lieutenants and the musicians and the cook, but with the addition of motorcyclists, farriers, signal corps men, mechanics, bombers, sappers, automatic riflemen in addition to the machine gun company of the regiment, messengers, sharpshooters, etc.

The company is divided into platoons. Even the platoons are subdivided into groups. The first group may be bayonet men, who "go over the top" and lead the charge. The second group is the bombers. They charge with the bayonet men, but when the latter have attained their objective and may still push forward, the bombers stay behind to "clean up" the captured trenches, and see that the enemy, emerging from their dugouts, do not take the riflemen in the rear.

Instead of having a machine gun company to each regiment, as formerly, there is a machine gun company to each battalion. There is a company of pioneers which supports the riflemen in their advance. Before they are out of their own trenches, the trench mortar company, a new thing to the American army, must get in its work.

Each man must learn his new duties and how and when to fulfill them to the utmost advantage. Each man, in addition to his regular and regimental marking, is banded to show whether his post is behind or in front of the lines. Messengers wear special insignia that permits them to pass to the rear without the slightest delay.

These are only a few of the thousand and one things that the men in camp are learning and learning quickly, but it takes time to instruct them so that they may take advantage of the lessons already drilled into the French and British soldiers, namely that a soldier's greatest duty is to do his work in such a capable manner that he may help in the protection of his own life as well as those of his comrades and associates.

Large Public Sale

OF LIVE STOCK

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1917

I will sell at my residence in Straban Township, one mile north of Hunterstown, near the East Berlin and Gettysburg road, the following:

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES

One sorrel mare nine years old, works wherever hitched; bay mare, eleven years old, good worker and driver; mare mule, three years old, good worker; old mule, good leader and worker.

SEVENTY HEAD OF CATTLE

Consisting of thirty cows, springers and fresh cows. A very fine lot of cows. Twentyhead of steers and bulls weighing from 600 to 700 pounds.

Twenty head of New York State Holstein heifers. This is the finest lot of small Holstein heifers I ever saw on the market. Any person wishing to have sale next spring should not miss this bunch of heifers.

FORTY HEAD OF HOGS

Consisting of several brood sows and shoats weighing from 50 to 150 pounds. Now farmers you know everything I offer must positively be sold.

A credit of six months will be given. Sale to commence at 1:00 o'clock.

G. A. RAFFENSPERGER
G. R. Thompson, Auctioneer
H. G. Deatrick, Clerk.

(Medical Advertising)
**MI-O-NA QUICKLY
ENDS INDIGESTION**

Do not continue to suffer with heartburn, dizziness, after dinner distress, headache, biliousness, pain in the bowels or sour and gassy stomach. Get relief at once—by to-day—a 60c box of Mi-o-na Tablets. They quickly and surely end indigestion and stomach distress—or money refunded. For sale by People's Drug Store.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Checks—Sparkling Eyes

—Most Women Can Have

Says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known Ohio Physician

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave to his patients a prescription made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients mixed with olive oil, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. You will know them by their olive color.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, which cause a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter in one's system.

If you have a pale face, hollow look, dull eyes, pimples, coated tongue, headaches, a listless, no-good feeling, all out of sorts, inactive bowels, you take one of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women as well as men take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the successful substitute for calomel—now and then just to keep in the pink of condition. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

Western Maryland Ry.

New Fast Train FOR BALTIMORE

(Daily, Except Sunday)

Leaves Gettysburg 8:00 a. m.

Arrives Baltimore 10:34 a. m.

Direct connection in Union Station, Baltimore, with Pennsylvania Railroad trains to and from:

Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, New York and the East.

Returning, Train No. 45 leaves Baltimore, Union Station 4:07 P. M., Union Station 4:32 P. M., arrives Gettysburg 7:01 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

Western Maryland Ry.

Application for Membership

Make All Checks Payable to C. W. STOCK, Treas.

Date

I hereby apply for membership in the class checked below and enclose the sum of Dollars (\$.....) therefor.

Please check class desired and be sure to write name legibly

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----|
| [] Annual Member | - | - | - | \$1 |
| [] *Subscribing Member . . . annually | - | - | - | 2 |
| [] *Contributing Member . . . annually | - | - | - | 5 |
| [] *Sustaining Member . . . annually | - | - | - | 10 |
| [] *Life Member . . . one payment | - | - | - | 25 |
| [] *Patron Member . . . one payment | - | - | - | 100 |

Name

Home Address

City or State

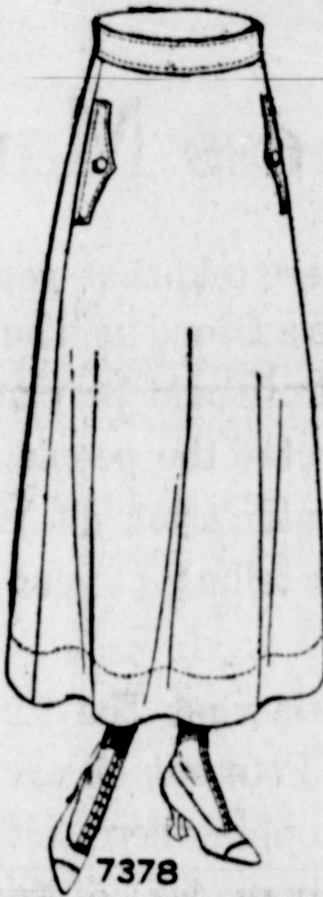
IMPORTANT—Memberships in classes starred (*) above include annual subscriptions to the American Red Cross Magazine, handsomely illustrated, published monthly.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Specially for This Newspaper

By Pictorial Review

A Skirt That Will Go With Any Blouse.



Insert the pocket. Gather back gore at upper edge between "T" perforations. Adjust the stay to position underneath the skirt; stitch upper edges of stay and skirt together and close at left side seam.

Next arrange the two pocket sections together with corresponding edges even and stitch around the edges forming a bag, leaving an opening between the small "o" perforations. Insert one pocket in opening in right side seam and sew the other pocket to left side of front gore matching notches. Finish pocket lap and adjust on front gore matching



Patented April 30, 1907

the small "o" perforations in pocket lap and front gore.

If preferred, instead of the inserted pocket, a hanging pocket may be used, which is quite dressy. To make it, face section F and join the two pocket sections B and F as notched. Finish the belt, slip the pocket under the left, pointed end of belt matching small "o" perforations in belt and pocket; turn the pointed end of pocket over the belt and tack to position. Arrange belt around the waist, with upper edge of belt about 1 1/4 inch above upper edge of skirt, center-fronts and center-backs even; single large "O" perforation at upper edge indicates center front and double small "oo" perforation indicates center-back of belt. Lap belt bringing the point to the single small "o" perforation closing belt on left side.

Silk or wool poplin, serge, gabardine, shantung, linen, cashmere or homespun would look well made up after this model.

Pictorial Review Skirt No. 7378. Sizes, 24 to 34 inches waist. Price, 25 cents.

Optimistic Thought.

There can be no permanent happiness when there is a departure from prosperity.

Might Try It, Anyhow.

A worn-out typewriter ribbon thrown into a quart of distilled or rain water will yield a fine writing fluid.

Doings of the Van Loons.

Not that Father is deceived at all

By F. Loipziger





Quality that means long service.

radiates from every garment in our stock of young women's coats and suits—an assortment equally free from freakishness and commonplaceness but emphatically

**CORRECT IN STYLES
OPULENT IN VARIETY
SELF-EVIDENT IN QUALITY
DISTINGUISHED IN VALUES**

and affording the purchaser every assurance of being as well dressed as tho she were living in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland or Chicago.

G. W. Weaver & Son Gettysburg, Pa.

Why I Have Never Married

By JAMES BRAINARD

I was engaged to Ethel Tucker, and it seemed to me that she was so delicate, so sensitive, so confiding, that I did not know whether to liken her to a porcelain vase or little flower. I felt the full responsibility of the care of one who, like sweet Alice in the song, trembled with fear at my frown. I had always been a man's man and used to striking without mercy at men who opposed me. Suppose I should forget myself after marriage and treat my wife in the same way. It would be like pouring boiling water on a sensitive plant. I should blight her forever.

One afternoon I called on Ethel with half a dozen roses—I almost always brought her some gift—and finding the front door standing wide open, went in without knocking. I heard voices upstairs and, not wishing to interrupt the conversation, sat down on a sofa in the hall. A woman was speaking. I had not heard the voice before. She seemed to me to be an elderly person.

"Are you going to be one of those meek creatures who knuckle down to their husbands in every particular, or are you going to stand up for your rights like a true woman?"

"I am going to knuckle down." "Very well; if you prefer slavery be a slave."

This was said with mingled contempt and indignation.

"Who said I was to be a slave?"

"Have you not just admitted it?"

I recognized Ethel's voice as one of the speakers and, not caring to be an eavesdropper, was about to arise to go where I should hear no more when the sentence was uttered, "I am going to knuckle down." I hesitated. What harm could there be in listening to the dear girl tell how she would defer to my slightest wish? I remained where I was.

"No," said Ethel, replying to the last question. "I have admitted no such thing. I am going to wind Ralph around my finger."

"Have you begun his training?"

"In a sense yes. If a woman wishes to dominate a man she must first tie him to her. How many marriages would occur if the man knew that the woman he was to marry was feeding him with sugar kisses only to snare him, after which she would proceed to assume her proper place as head of the house?"

"Oh, that's your game, is it? I didn't know you had so much stuff in you. When will you show that you intend to be head of the house?"

"Not at once, I assure you, but at our first disagreement after marriage I'll insist on having my own way." "You will wear him out, I suppose." "Not then. I'll look hurt, put, and maybe I'll shed a tear or two."

"I see. How long will you keep that up?"

"As long as it is the easiest way."

"And then?"

"I'll go about looking as sour as vinegar. There is nothing so terrible to a man as his wife's sulks."

"Where did you learn all this?"

"Haven't I a father and a mother? Haven't I often been in league with mother to have our way with father? Suppose we wish him to take us on a trip. What do we do? A long while before we desire to start we make the proposition. It is refused. We keep up our appeals, or, rather, arguments, till we break him down."

My hair stood on end. I tried to go away, but a desire to hear more held me. There was some dialogue on ordinary subjects and then more that interested me.

"I suppose," said the elder voice, "that you will become one of Ralph's family—that is, you will be hand and glove with them."

"Not much. I shall do what all women do when they marry—at least all who know their interest—I shall proceed to separate him from them. A wife has the advantage of the right of invitation. I shall invite my own family, not his."

"Suppose he rebels at that?"

"I shall remind him that the good book tells a man that he shall leave his father and mother and all the rest of them and cleave unto his wife."

"I have often wondered why this duty was assigned to the husband instead of the wife."

"The reason is very plain. No woman would leave her family for that of her husband."

There was a brief silence after this, which was broken by Ethel.

"Men when they marry sooner or later go into the families of their wives. Did you ever hear of a wife going into her husband's family to the exclusion of her own?"

"Never."

"Did you ever hear, after the first gush of welcome, a husband's relatives speak well of his wife?"

"Yes, once. But the woman I speak of was a lovely character."

I had heard quite enough. Taking a pencil and a card from my pocket, I wrote on the card "Ta, ta," and placing it among the roses I had brought for my sensitive sweetheart passed out on tiptoe. As soon as I got safely out I ran like a deer. Stopping at my bank, I drew the money for a trip, and at midnight was steaming out on to the Atlantic ocean.

When I returned a year later I found among accumulated mail a card on which was written:

"Listeners never hear any good of themselves."

Evidently Ethel had found the roses and my goodby.

Learning and Forgetting.

The sad defect about the progress of the human race is that while we are occupied in learning one thing we are almost always engaged in forgetting another.

GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr., successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.

Wheat	.....	\$2.00
Rye	.....	\$1.40
Oats	.....	.60
Retail		
Wheat	.....	\$2.15
White Middlings	.....	\$3.00
Baled Straw	.....	.75
Timothy Hay	.....	\$1.10
Plaster	.....	\$9.00
Cement	.....	\$2.00
Home Flour	.....	\$10.60
Western Flour	.....	\$14.00
Coarse Spring Bran	.....	\$2.00
Hand Packed Bran	.....	\$2.00
Green cross Feed	.....	\$2.75
Hollyo Poultry Mash	.....	\$3.60
Schmacker	.....	\$2.75
Shell Corn	.....	\$2.00
Ear Corn	.....	\$2.00
Corn and Oats Chop	.....	\$2.75
Home Oats	.....	.75
Western Oats	.....	.90
New Oxford Dairy Feed	.....	\$2.65
Sucerene	.....	\$2.25
Cotton Seed Meal	.....	\$2.75

\$1.00

ROUND TRIP
Ye Grand Old
YORK FAIR!
Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

THE BIG DAY
Thursday, OCTOBER 4.
Special Train Direct to Fair Grounds. Leaves Gettysburg 8:15 A. M. Returning leaves York 6:15 P. M. Fair Grounds 6:20 P. M.

Tickets also sold for regular trains October 2 to 5 inclusive, good returning not later than Oct. 6. \$1.35 Round trip fare. See Flyers Consult Agents. WESTERN MARYLAND RY. Don't Miss the Big Fair.

(Medical Advertising)
Foulds' Funster No. 6



Why is Foulds' Spaghetti socially popular? Because it is welcomed by the best families, who are glad to have it "in their midst."

\$200 in gold will be paid for the best advertising condiments received before October 5, 1917. \$100 for the best and \$50 for each of the ten next best. Send to Foulds' Spaghetti Co., P. O. Box 100, Madison Square Station, New York City.

For variety of dishes use Foulds' Curry-Q (Yellow) Macaroni and Foulds' Egg Noodles. They are flavorful, firm, tender and appetizingly clean, just like Foulds' Spaghetti.

Free Cook Book on postcard request.

FALL CLOTHES For MEN and YOUNG MEN

Young Men will find in our New Fall Suits; Over-Coats and Mackinaws complete satisfaction of their Clothes requirements.

Full lines of Fall Shoes for Men; Women and Children.

Underwear for Men and Boys in two piece and Union suits for Fall and Winter.

Sweaters for Men; Boys and Children.

O. H. LESTZ,

The Home of Good Clothes.

Corner Square and Carlisle Street.

PHOTOPLAY

Triangle Fine Arts Presents
HELEN WARE

with all star cast in

"CROSS CURRENTS"

ADULTS 10 cents.

CHILDREN 5 cents.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Lucy A. Sheely, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary under the last will and testament of the above named decedent have been granted by the Register of Wills of Adams County, unto the undersigned.

All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same and all persons indebted to the said decedent are requested to make payment without delay to,

SARAH M. SHEELY, Executor.
Cor. Middle and Washington Sts., Gettysburg, Penna.

Or her attorney:
John D. Keith, Esq.,
First National Bank Building,
Gettysburg, Penna.

FOR SALE

Cider Barrels.

Inquire Times

Optimistic Thought.
The man whose worldly prospects are his chief concern clings to a rope that will surely fall him.

Mr. Business Man:-

If you were told that you could write one letter, hand it to a friend and he would see that a copy of that letter would be placed in the hands of eighty per cent of the people who trade in Gettysburg, wouldn't you sit right down, and write that letter telling of your best offerings?

And that is what The Times will do for you every day. Four out of every five families who do their shopping here, either in person or by mail, are daily readers of this paper. An advertisement will go right into their homes where they can read it at their leisure.

It is a quick, convenient, and economical way to reach your customers. Consider for a moment that your postage bill alone to send circulars to each of the people who subscribe for The Times would be no less than \$35.00. For a small fraction of that, you can talk to them every day for a week in this paper.

IS YOUR BOY NOW SERVING UNCLE SAM?

If he is, you can send him a daily letter from home. And you can do it for 25 CENTS A MONTH, if he is still in this country. The TIMES will make him happy six times a week, and we will change his address just as often as you wish, whenever he is sent from one camp to another, if you will notify us. His home paper will be a joy and comfort to him, and a gift he will appreciate above anything else you could give him. We are already sending many of them the paper. Let us add your boy to the list.

(Medical Advertising) KEEP THE KIDNEYS WELL

Health is Worth Saving, and Some Gettysburg People Know How to Save it.

Many Gettysburg people take their lives in their hands by neglecting the kidneys when they know these organs need help. Weak kidneys are responsible for a vast amount of suffering and ill health—the slightest delay is dangerous. Use Doan's Kidney Pills—a remedy that has helped thousands of kidney sufferers. Here is a Gettysburg woman's recommendation.

Mrs. H. H. Ridinger, 245 W. Middle St., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are not a new remedy in our family. We have used them for years for kidney disorders and pains in the back and they have always brought relief in a short time. I got Doan's at the People's Drug Store when I was suffering from backache, chills and dizzy spells. They soon drove away the trouble."

OVER TWO YEARS LATER.

Mrs. Ridinger said: "I can still say as I did two years ago when I gave a statement recommending Doan's Kidney Pills, that they are the finest kidney medicine in the world."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co. Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

FALL FURNISHINGS FOR FASHIONABLE FOLK

Express congestion and freight tie-up have not been allowed to interfere with our stocking up better than ever before with the very latest and best in everything that man and woman needs to make them comfortable and to present them at their best.

FOR WOMEN



Our Printzess suits & coats are right up-to-the minute in style and material.

Our supply is particularly well selected and there is a wide variety from which to choose. Do not fail to see our display before making your selection.

WAISTS

Georgette crepe, and crepe-de-chine. A large assortment and at prices from the moderate to the more expensive for those who wish them.

FOR MEN

Knox hats are the very best that are on the market. The odd materials that carry with them the conviction of being the correct thing. The more conservative hats for more conservative men.



Furnishings

Underwear in light and heavy weights for fall and winter. It is comfortable now, it will be necessary soon.

Shirts, for dress and business wear. A large new assortment just received.

Emerson shoes, and all other fall furnishings.

Suits and Coats

The best that Hart, Shaffner, and Marx, and other recognized houses produce your style and sizes are sure to be here.

FUNKHOUSER'S

"THE HOME OF FINE CLOTHES",

Centre Square,

Gettysburg

Lucie Explanation.

Theodore had learned from his playmates that the Murphy family had ten children, each being two years older than the one before. "You know the Murphies; well they got ten children. Each kid's two years older than each other; they go by ages."

Meaning of Biblical Phrase.

The "lodge in a garden of cucumbers," mentioned in Isaiah 1:8, is a rude temporary shelter erected in the open grounds in which a boy or man is set to watch to scare away robbers or the foxes and jackals from the vines.